FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO DEPARTS FOR ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

PY082153 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1731 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (TELAM) -- San Martin Palace today reported that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has suddenly decided taht he will not participate in the 14th OAS General Assembly, which will take place in Brasilia between 11 and 18 November. The decision was adopted during the early hours of the afternoon because during the morning it had been reported that the foreign minister would participate in the meeting, although it was noted that he would stay in Brasilia only during the first 3 days of the assembly.

Consequently, Caputo departed this afternoon for Puerto Iguazu to open the so-called Atlantic Conference. Important Latin American and West European statesmen will participate in the conference, including U.S. State Department Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam and Italian Deputy Secretary of State for Foreign Relations Susanna Agnelli.

Comments on U.S. Relations

PY082139 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2004 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that relations with the United States have improved this year and that the meeting held between Presidents Reagan and Alfonsin last October was the foundation for future meetings that will certainly strengthen bilateral relations. Caputo added that Reagan's reelection represents a continuity of the U.S. foreign policy and that the improvement of relations between the two countries is based on responsible, stable relations with no surprises. He added: "In this regard the relations that unfortunately have gone through difficult times in the past will be strengthened on a more solid basis as time passes."

The foreign minister made this statement at the Jorge Newberry Military Airport just before boarding an Air Force Lear jet for Puerto Iguazu, Misiones Province, to attend the Atlantic Conference. In answer to questions, Caputo labeled the conference as a private meeting organized by academic groups from Western Europe, the United States, and South Africa and said that due to the importance of the people attending the conference, the exchange of ideas and debates that will take place are a noteworthy event in our country. He said: "We will have an opportunity to talk with world personalities, people who hold important positions, to exchange ideas on the international situation, especially on matters related to the relations between Latin America, Europe, and the United States." Caputo went on to say that the conference will be a useful and positive experience.

Regarding his television debate with Vicente Saadi, president of the bloc of Justicialist senators, over the Beagle agreement with Chile to be aired next Thursday, Caputo said that this will be an excellent opportunity to explain to the people our positions and the reasons for them. He said: "This will be a very valuable democratic experience that will allow the Argentine people to make their own decisions on the plebiscite to be held on 25 November."

U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz, who also left for Puerto Iguazu, said that relations with our country are very good. He added: "There is always understanding and permanent dialogue between two democratic countries with the type of relations that allow dialogue and the study of problems whenever they occur."

LABOR MINISTER ON LACK OF REAL SALARY INCREASE

PY090145 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo today recognized that the efforts to improve salaries were not achieved as expected by the government because the cost of living has increased so much that all the efforts to increase real salaries made by the union leaders, the government, and the employers have been fruitless.

Barrionuevo made this statement tonight at Government House after a meeting of 1 hour and 20 minutes with President Alfonsin. He said that when he meets next Friday with leaders of the General Confederation of Labor (Unified CGT) he is not going to give them any concrete answers to their eventual demands, but he will tell them what he may be able to determine in relation to their proposals. He said that he had absolutely nothing concrete to say about a new salary policy until the commission that is going to study the project of salary policies within the framework of the labor-government-business dialogue goes to work.

The labor minister, who today held his first meeting with Alfonsin as a member of the cabinet, pointed out that he received from the president an answer to all his questions and that this is going to improve his viewpoints on how to handle the situation.

JUSTICIALIST INTENDANT UNHURT IN BOMB ATTACK

PY022129 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1650 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (NA) -- Justicialist Hector Ibanez, intendant of Moreno District, emerged unhurt from a bomb attack in which his car was completely destroyed. Ibanez held "those sectors of Peronism that are seeking divisions within the movement" responsible for the incident. In comments to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, the intendant stated that "he was very indignant over this incident," and noted that in June he started receiving "many death threats, but I never thought they would have the courage to do such a thing."

The attack was perpetrated around midnight yesterday in front of a restaurant in Moreno District, Buenos Aires. The intendant had arrived at the restaurant a few minutes earlier to have dinner with a group of Moreno District officials. The two bombs that had been planted under the intendant's car exploded when Ibanez and his companions were only 20 meters away from the car, which they had just parked. The attack took place on the corner of Teniente Camili and Bartolome Mitre Streets (Highway No 7). Intendant Ibanez was accompanied by Goverment Secretary Miguel Angel Bruno; Osvaldo Birreci, director of the municipality's Preventive Medicine Department; and by his chauffeur, Humberto Prandi.

When asked whether he thought the attack had anything to do with the one perpetrated against Lomas de Zamora Intendant Eduardo Duhalde a few days ago, Ibanez dismissed the possibility. He said that "Duhalde is in disagreement with Herminio Iglesias, and I am not. Therefore, I do not think there is any relation between the two cases." Ibanez said that he could not identify the people responsible for the attack, but insisted that it was carried out "by those sectors that are seeking divisions or ruptures within the Peronist movement."

URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE CONTAINER EXPLODES

PY310325 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0211 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] San Carlos de Bariloche, 30 Oct (DYN) -- A technician and executive of the (Applied Research Institute) [INVAP] nuclear enterprise suffered injuries and one of his legs had to be amputated in the wake of the explosion of a container of uranium hexafluoride. Three other workers who were not injured have been hospitalized as a precautionary measure.

The explosion took place at 1300 on 29 October in one of the units of the INVAP plant, which belongs to the National Atomic Energy Commission and Rio Grande Province, located in Pilcaniyeu, a site that gained notoriety late last year when it was announced that INVAP had developed the technology for uranium enrichment by the gaseous diffusion method.

According to executives of the enterprise, the material contained in the container that exploded does not entail the risk of radioactive contamination, and it was handled in accordance with international norms of safety and toxicological protection. They also indicated that the other three workers suffered no injuries, but submitted to precautionary measures.

INVAP technician and executive Silvio Bonazzi underwent 12 hours of surgery during which one of his legs was reattached and the other was amputated. Today he was under intensive care in the local hospital.

INVAP directives explained that the material in the container was in a solid state, and they affirmed that it was not radioactive, although it is managed under toxicological protection norms. They noted that the explosion could have been caused by various things, and the precise cause will only be known when the analysis and investigation are concluded. They also said that the transfer of the uranium hexafluoride is a routine matter and that nothing has happened before. The report made public by INVAP states that "the accident occurred in one of the corridors when the container was being transferred to a laboratory for analysis." After providing information on the injuries suffered by Bonazzi, the report states that "to safeguard against chemical reaction and the consequences of the accident, precautionary measures have been adopted regarding the three workers who were at the site of the explosion." These three workers are now hospitalized in a private clinic.

URUGUAYANS GRANTED LEAVE FROM WORK TO VOTE

PY082300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- The National Executive Branch today issued Law No 23152 which establishes that all Uruguayans employed in Argentina will be entitled to leave to travel to Uruguay and vote in the 25 November presidential elections. For this purpose, the mentioned law grants a special 3-day leave between 23-26 November for the Uruguayan citizens. The law establishes that the leave will be paid, and in order to benefit from it, the worker will have to show to his employer his Uruguayan document showing where his vote on 25 November will be registered. According to the law, workers who intend to use the leave must notify their employers by telegram before 15 November.

NATIONWIDE 48-HOUR STRIKE TO BEGIN 9 NOVEMBER

PY090140 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] In keeping with the resolution adopted by a national workers assembly held on 6 November, the 48-hour strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will begin as of 0000 Friday. The strike will be implemented throughout the country, according to COB Communications Secretary (Fausto Ardaya).

Radio and Television workers will also comply with the COB strike. All radio and television workers will go on strike as of 0000 Friday. In this regard COB leader (Fausto Ardaya) said:

[Begin recording] In keeping with what has been requested by the Radio and Television Workers Confederation, the COB board has established that all radio and television stations, except for Radio Continental, in La Paz, Radio Bolivia, in Oruro, and the Miners' radio stations, will join the 48-hour strike called by the COB. [end recording]

The La Paz Factory Workers Association has decided to comply with the COB decision to hold a 48-hour strike as of 0000 Friday.

The Oruro Department Workers Union has decreed a general mobilization as of 0000 Friday in keeping with COB orders.

GOVERNMENT POSTPONES ADOPTION OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY081920 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Report by Daniel Alarcon Morales from Government House]

[Text] Due to disagreements that have arisen within the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], the government has supposedly decided to temporarily postpone the adoption of new economic measures.

We want to report that President Hernan Siles Zuazo has decided to suspend the adoption of measures in view of the opposition of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and the Communist Party of Bolivia to these measures since they believe that they are similar to those implemented on 12 April 1984.

The aforementioned political parties, the legalist faction of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [words indistinct] are also against the implementation of those measures which have been termed as measures imposed by the IMF.

We also want to point out that at 1900 this evening the national cabinet will hold a meeting with the participation of the UDP National Executive Board to decide what should be done. The government has also requested time in order to respond to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]. According to an authorized government spokesman, the COB has set the deadline for a response Monday, 12 November.

PROVINCE THREATENS TO BLOCK PIPELINE TO ARGENTINA

PY080145 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Gran Chaco Province, in Tarija Department, is threatening to close the valves of the pipeline which supplies gas to Argentina if by 8 November the Tarija Development Corporation, Codetar, does not comply with the agreements that have been contracted to promote the agricultural development of this province. Moreover, the province demands the presence of Planning Minister Ruben Fernandez.

Reports add that citizens of Villa Montes, Yacuiba, and other towns are blocking railroad lines.

According to reports issued by the leaders of the Villa Montes civic committees, leaders, agreements were signed during the past administration. They added that in keeping with these agreements the Codetar must invest 45 percent of its gas royalties in provincial development programs.

Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has stated that the Interior Ministry will safeguard order in the country. He said: We will not tolerate any group, which only seeks to create problems for the government, to close valves of the pipelines supplying gas to Argentina, or to block railroad tracks.

People in Tarija today carried out the second day of an indefinite general strike and no solution seems to be in sight.

Interior Minister Issues Warning

PY081950 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has said that the government will not tolerate any improper action from any sector that may jeopardize the security of the higher interests of the fatherland. Minister Alvarez Plata said that in the wake of the attitude of some civic and labor sectors that threatened to close the valves of the gas pipeline to Argentina or to intervene in state agencies, the authorities have taken the necessary measures to prevent such actions, which the government will not tolerate.

These actions, the minister said, are against the constitutional order because they harm national interests. He remarked that those who should be caught while committing crimes against the security of the state or against the higher interests of the nation will be severely punished. He added that the government of Hernan Siles will no longer tolerate actions which promote chaos or anarchy among Bolivians. We are aware, he pointed out, that there are serious internal problems, but by no means will they be solved through crimes.

Concerning the situation of the mayor of Tarija, Alvarez Plata said that he will not be replaced because there are no reasons to replace him.

DEPUTIES OPPOSE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY DECREE

PY082000 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A document outlining the reasons for the abrogation of a presidential decree that ordered the release of the seven detainees who are being held in Luribay has been submitted to Panamericana by several legislators who include Hector Ormachea, and (Alonso Castelo).

The document said that the president of the Republic has perpetrated another attack against democracy, the Constitution, the executive and judicial branches, the Armed Forces, and the stability of his own government by arbitrarily enacting Decree 20565.

Further on, the document maintained that the legal measure adopted by the executive branch [words indistinct] common sense, the legislators considered an aberrant action the attempt by the chief executive and his cabinet to impose an exception measure by force that [words indistinct] under other circumstances could (?reflect) the sensitivity of a qualified head of state who respects his people.

The document points out that in view of this situation the members of the legislative branch, represented on this occasion by the Nationalist Democratic Action bloc, have reacted with responsibility in defense of legality and the institutions proposing the immediate abrogation of the decree.

OAS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE OTAZO-SUAREZ MEETING

PY081758 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The constitutional government has asked the OAS to dispatch an OAS commission to impartially investigate the drug trade case in Bolivia. The government's decision is included in a statement issued yesterday by Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena. Here is the statement:

According to a press report, the president of the Constitutional Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has summoned, quote, His Excellency, the constitutional president of the Republic, Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo, to testify under oath, unquote, in connection with the Otazo-Suarez Gomez meeting before this congressional work commission that forms part of the Congressional Mixed Commission. The press report also quotes the Constitutional Affairs Commission president as noting that an arrest warrant could be issued if the measure is not observed.

The congressional measure not only offends the dignity of the chief executive but also threatens another disruption of the Bolivian legal and institutional order against the public's growing demands for political measures to facilitate, rather than to prevent, attaining the goal of a national understanding.

The president of the Republic can only appear in Congress in connection with a responsibility lawsuit for crimes such as betraying the fatherland, embezzling public funds, and violating individual rights and guarantees. This is expressly stated in Paragraph 12, Article 68, the Constitution and in the special responsibilities law. Therefore, since no responsibility lawsuit has been filed, the Congressional Mixed Commission is not entitled to summon the president of the Republic to testify in the course of a mere probe, such as the one the commission is currently conducting.

Neither the president of the Republic nor any other member of the executive branch intends to hinder the congressional investigation of the [word indistinct] Otazo-Zuarez scandal, but they expect the Congress to observe the Constitution and to respect the chief executive.

The truth about the drug trade cannot be determined just on the information collected on a meeting that was not authorized by the president. To clarify this illegal business, it is necessary first to investigate its origin and the drug ring created during the dictatorial governments and to determine the drug trade's ostensible and concealed impacts on the current economic, political, and social situation. Within the framework of this objective and as an irrefutable proof that the government is not concealing anything or harboring any fears, the government has asked the OAS to send an OAS commission to impartially investigate the drug trade case in Bolivia.

FIGUEIREDO REFUSES TO COMMENT ON COURT RULING

PY081319 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has refused to make any comments on the Higher Electoral Court ruling on party loyalty. However, Minister Leitao de Abreu commented at Planalto Palace that this decision is in keeping with his point of view on the issue and added that is is the right decision. Therefore, any decision that the Senate Executive Board may make no longer poses a threat to the constitutional rules.

Yesterday, Senate President Moacir Dallas had to admit that from now on there will be a climate of more respect.

Yesterday was a day of happiness for the members of the Liberal Front. Vice president candidate Jose Sarney commented smiling that we can now start thinking about the government.

MILITARY WILL RESPECT ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE

PY081317 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] There will be no military coup nor any other type of coup, and the winner in the Electoral College will be sworn in on 15 March. This has been ratified once and for all in Brazilia not only by President Figueiredo but also by the military ministers. Army Minister General Walter Pires said that this talk about a coup is just an invention.

Navy Minister Alfredo Karam said that as far as the military is concerned, everything is calm.

Aeronautics Minister Brigadier Delio Jardim de Matto said that our stance, which was adopted a long time ago, is constitutional.

President Figueiredo previously stated: I continue to maintain my firm determination to turn this country into a democracy.

General Euclides Figueiredo, commander of the Superior War College, decided to make a final statement on this issue. He asserted that the results of the Electoral College vote will be accepted even if Tancredo Neves is the winner.

This series of statements was made 24 hours after the Higher Electoral Court stated that the principle of party loyalty does not apply to the Electoral College.

EFE: FIGUERIREDO FEARS 'REVENGE' IF NEVES WINS

PY061905 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2307 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Nov (EFE) -- The leaders of the Brazilian military regime fear that they might be prosecuted if the democratic opposition led by Tancredo Neves, an old politician, assumes power in January.

Brazilian President General Joao Figueiredo has reiterated his fear that an eventual victory by Neves in the indirect presidential election scheduled for 15 January may give rise to a revanchist process.

Figueiredo told ruling party Senator Odacyr Santos that if Neves takes power, none of the three presidents of the military government who are still alive will be safe. The military administration began in 1964. Senator Santos, who supports ruling party presidential candidate Paulo Maluf, has told reporters that Figueiredo is convinced that a victory by Neves will unleash a wave of revenge.

Gen Figueiredo expressed the same fears 1 and 1/2 months ago, when he told another progovernment senator that Neves is not strong enough to stop the revanchist outburst of the illegal Communist sector, which supports his candidacy.

According to a FOLHA DE SAO PAULO report, the president has told an Army colleague that if Neves takes power, neither he nor his family will have time to reach the Paraguayan border.

The same newspaper also reported that Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel a year ago suggested that opposition representatives guarantee that the president and his family will be treated respectfully and that they will not be prosecuted.

Opposition vice presidential candidate Jose Sarney has said that those who raise the ghost of revenge are seeking to disrupt the democratization process.

On 15 January, the 686-member Electoral College will elect, through the indirect system, the first Brazilian civilian president in the last 20 years.

In an article published by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO on 4 November, Sarney recalled that Neves and the Democratic Alliance (AD) coalition have said during their electoral campaign that the idea of prosecuting the regime is absurd, inconceivable, and unacceptable. Local political commentators believe that the AD does not harbor revanchist feelings. The main reason in support of this opinion is that the AD ranks have ruling party dissidents like Jose Sarney, who held important posts in the military government and who would thus be subject to eventual prosecution or investigation.

COMMUNIST LEADER EXPLAINS SUPPORT FOR NEVES

PY250244 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Oct 84 p 3

[From "Tendencies-Debates" column: "The Communists, the Alliance, and Repression," by Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party]

[Excerpts] Brazilian society is an authentic movement that is evolving in a clear direction: to overcome the autocratic attitudes that resulted from the 1964 coup. With a dynamism provided by the socioeconomic struggle, this movement gained new energy in the 1982 elections, it promoted obvious realignments of the social forces, and it galvanized the people with the campaign for direct elections. The political manifestation of this movement is represented by the Democratic Alliance, which expresses a new correlation of forces extremely supportive of democracy.

In the struggle against the continuation of the regime, the Democratic Alliance is rallying the broadest socioeconomic spectrum of followers in modern Brazilian history, and it has brought a new phenomenon to the state: We are no longer at the stage of trying to gain democratic elbowroom, because the concrete possibility of Tancredo Neves and Jose Sarney winning foreshadows the end of both the regime and the transitional democratic period.

This is why we, Communists, publicly, decidedly, and independently support Tancredo Neves' commitments to the Brazilian nation: a transition toward democracy without concessions and revenge. Our support once again proves that communist policy is in harmony with the national aspirations and that it also demonstrates our systematic defense of the unity among forces that wish to end tutelage and promote authentic changes.

Already aware of the unviability of the Maluf solution, the hardline groups of the regime (its "information community" in particular), which relies on a repressive apparatus, are betting on a confrontation. Turning the norms that they created upside down seems to be a method for creating a situation appropriate for destabilization.

The police action launched some days ago against the Communists is part of that strategy. This attack, aiming at the Communists as the immediate target, is directed at two objectives: to make the Democratic Alliance vulnerable and to disturb the succession process. Minority sectors of the regime thus want to revive the old-fangled communist spectacle in order to once more stymie the march to democracy.

The Democratic Alliance must forge ahead without reacting to provocations or providing pretexts for them. It should prepare itself against unpredictable situations by uniting and mobilizing the people behind its platform. It should reject the coup mania wherever it shows up. It should insist that the legitimate institutions, such as the Armed Forces, will only benefit from the transition that will not use them as instruments. It should make it clear that its eyes are on the future, not on the past.

The Communists are sure that the coming months will not be easy. It is necessary to win at the Electoral College, to ensure that those who are elected take office, and to organize better the sociopolitical bloc of support. But they look at the future with optimism. They have not given nor will they give cause for retrogression: They will act clearly in accordance with the law, keeping their own identity and struggling for their legalization. So they are part of this new Brazil that is emerging from the rubble of discretionary governments, a Brazil that no one can stop.

CUSTOMS DUTIES LIFTED ON THREE ALADI COUNTRIES

PY090240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1928 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro 8 Nov (EFE) -- Brazil has decided to lift the customs taxes on imports from Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay which are included in the Latin American Integration Association [Aladi] list. The Central Bank here today announced this resolution which lifts the import tax on the products that come from those three countries.

Bolivia will be able to export without tax militations the following products: soybean cake, cotton cake, mineral salt, saline salt, table salt, cotton thread, in addition to decorative handcraft products, and welding tin.

Ecuador will be able to export nonelectric refrigerators for domestic use, gas powered machines for welding and cutting, kitchen stoves, and straw hats.

Paraguay will have better chances for exporting sweet potatoes, sugar, ham, menthol, oil, mint escence, and wooden parts for manufacturing several kinds of chairs.

180 DETAINED FOR VIOLATING SANTIAGO CURFEW

PY081747 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Carabineros have reported that 180 people were detained last night for violating the curfew. All those detained in the metropolitan area will be put at the disposal of the local police court, and those who have violated the State Security Law will be prosecuted.

DECREES RESTRICT FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY, EXPRESSION

PY081900 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Two supreme decrees restricting the freedoms of expression and of assembly have been issued. These measures have been enacted by the government in accordance with the powers bestowed upon it under the state of siege and are published in today's OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Decree 1216, which takes measures concerning the freedom of assembly, states the following:

In view of the powers bestowed upon me by Article 41-2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Chile and the provisions of Supreme Decree No 1200 which was issued by the Interior Ministry on 6 Nov 1984, I hereby decree:

Article 1. Any meetings that are held in the national territory as provided for under Article 19, item 13, of the Constitution of the Republic of Chile shall, during the duration of the state of seige referred to in the above-mentioned decree, be previously authorized by the appropriate regional intendant in accordance with the provisions contained in the following articles.

Article 2. The authorization referred to under the above-mentioned article will not be required for holding performances, exhibits, and other shows that are held in public places normally used for those purposes as long as they are customarily held in those places. Gatherings of a family, social, or entertainment nature that are held in homes or on private property also do not require authorization.

Article 3. Meetings of entities that have a legal status will not require the authorization mentioned under Article 1, as long as these meetings are held in their respective offices or headquarters and have the exclusive goal of dealing with matters which the law establishes as appropriate for the purposes for which those entities have been established. Notwithstanding the provisions mentioned under the proceeding article for such meetings, a 5-day advance notice will have to be submitted to the proper provincial governorship.

Article 4. The authorizations referred to in this decree will be granted after an application is submitted, an application that is to be signed by at least two persons who will take responsibility for the normal and orderly performance of the meeting. These persons must be identified on the application. The application must also contain the purpose of the meeting, the list of the people who may be attending, and the place, day, and time that the meeting is to be held.

Article 5. The meetings mentioned under Article 1 must be authorized by the Interior Ministry provided that, owing to their nature, purpose, or participants, they have national relevance or exceed the jurisdiction of a single region.

Article 6. The Chilean Carabineros and Investigative Police will see that this decree is strictly complied with.

This is the text of Decree 1216, which takes measures concerning the freedom of assembly.

In addition, today's OFFICIAL GAZETTE also published Decree 1217, which takes measures stemming from the state of siege. This law states the following:

In view of Supreme Decree 1200, dated 6 November 1984, issued by the Interior Ministry and in accordance with Article 41-2 of the Constitution, I hereby decree:

Article 1. Beginning today publication is suspended of the following magazines: CAUCE, ANALISIS, APSI, FORTIN MAPOCHO, LA BICICLETA, AND PLUMA Y PINCEL.

Article 2. During the duration of the state of siege the dailies, magazines, periodicals, and publications in general and the radio and television stations in Chile will refrain from disseminating information, interviews, commentaries, statements, paid advertisements, reports, photographs, or illustrations, and any other statement, whatever its source, that refers to events which, directly or indirectly, may cause alarm among the population, alter the citizenry's tranquillity or the normal development of national activities, or deal with actions that are defined as terorist under Law 18314. Likewise, without the previous authorization of the Ministry Secretariat General of Government they must refrain from disseminating information, interviews, statements, commentaries, paid advertisements, reports, opinions and any other type of expression, whatever its source, of a political type or relevance. However, they may disseminate the official government communiques.

Article 3. Notwithstanding what is provided in the preceding article, the magainze HOY will be subjected to blanket censorship. This magazine will submit the materials due for publication to the Ministry Secretariat General of Government before the publication date. This ministry will return such materials within 48 hours after having received them.

Article 4. The Chilean Carabineros and investigative police will see that what has been established in this decree is strictly complied with.

Decrees 1216 and 1217 are signed by the president of the Republic, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, and by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SOLIDARITY VICAR

PY090120 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry has issued a communique stating the government's reasons for not allowing the vicar of solidarity, Spanish priest Juan Ignacio Gutierrez, to reenter the country. The communique notes that Gutierrez' recent statements and actions in Rome are part of a series of incidents which constitute an unacceptable interference in Chilean political affairs.

The communique adds that in view of Gutierrez' past abuses, the government was forced to submit on 31 July a serious protest note to the apostolic nuncio, a copy of which was submitted to the Santiago archbishop. At the time, the government noted that it was only out of respect for his status as a priest and as a representative of the Episcopate, a status which he had notoriously abused, but in particular out of respect for the Episcopate office, that the supreme government has not taken legal measures which were called for by Gutierrez' actions and which would normally have been enforced under similar circumstances to safeguard national dignity and the well-being of the public. It added that, nevertheless, the government would be unable to continue ignoring its duty.

But after the aforementioned date, and as is well-known, the Spanish priests continued to carry out these activities both in Chile and abroad, activities that were even more unjust and detrimental to Chile than those specified in the protest note.

GOVERNMENT RESPECTS POPE'S CONCERN OVER SITUATION

PY090040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 8 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has reported that the government of General Augusto Pinochet has great respect for the concern expressed today by Pope John Paul II over the Chilean situation. Del Valle said: The pope's concern is worthy of respect and we will try to keep him informed as best we can through the Chilean ambassador to the Vatican.

During a meeting held today with six Chilean bishops at the Vatican the Pope expressed concern over the tensions and the growing problems of the last few days in Chile, which have been creating uneasiness, suffering, and mourning in the country. The pope's words were interpreted as alluding to the environment of violence of the last 10 days in Chile that left 15 people dead, including 6 policemen, after which the military government imposed a state of siege to halt the process of political insurrection.

DEL VALLE DISCUSSES AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

PY082135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has reported that in principle the Chilean-Argentine agreement over the southern border dispute will be signed on 30 November, but he added that there are still some pending matters to be taken care of.

[Begin recording] Let us talk about an agreement in principle since, as you know, there are still some pending matters such as the president's decision to sign the agreement, and the result of the plebiscite that Argentine President Alfonsin has decided to carry out in Argentina. Therefore, we are still talking on the basis of an agreement in principle. Therefore, in principle we have established [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Regarding the internal situation of the country, Del Valle noted that the Chilean Government will not tolerate any foreign intervention in Chilean affairs and he added that complete information will be supplied to Chilean ambassadors so that they may explain the real situation the country is experiencing.

[Begin recording] Although we have not yet issued the pertinent bulletin, we will supply complete information to our ambassadors so that they may be able to explain the (?situation). [end recording]

Regarding Pope John Paul's concern over the situation in Chile, the foreign minister noted that he will be duly informed at the proper time about this situation. Del Valle said that Chile is not experiencing an easy situation but that he hoped all problems will be overcome.

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] Chile is not experiencing an easy time. We are obviously confronting some difficulties but we think we shall be able to overcome them.

[Reporter] Do you think the situation is stagnated?

[Del Valle] No, not at all. I believe that the government junta will continue to work on the political laws as Admiral Merino stated yesterday. What is more, I think we shall be able to achieve something very important, the safeguarding of the security of Chilean citizens (?who were in danger) as you could see by the many deaths during the recent day of protest and the six Carabineros who were killed. [end recording]

In addition, the foreign minister reported that he held a meeting with President Pinochet whom he briefed on the text of the speech he will deliver on 12 November at the opening session of the 14th OAS General Assembly in Brasilia. The foreign minister will depart for Brasilia on 10 November and his return is scheduled for 15 November.

As for a request that has been submitted by the Spanish Embassy and the archbishopric to allow the vicar of Solidarity, Ignacio Gutierrez, to enter the country, the foreign minister said that this issue is being handled by the Interior Ministry.

Moreover, the foreign minister noted that diplomatic contacts with Bolivia have not been severed and that during the OAS Assembly he plans to talk with the Bolivian foreign minister and with other Latin American foreign ministers on issues of mutual interest.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON SIEGE, SECURITY MATTERS

PY082142 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has stated that restrictions on the press were enforced to avoid the propagation of rumors. The defense minister made this statement at La Moneda Palace where he attended an internal security meeting presided over by President Augusto Pinochet. At the end of the meeting, the defense minister talked with journalists about the nature of the meeting.

[Begin recording] It was a routine internal security meeting to coordinate activities. (?We discussed) all measures that have been enforced. We mainly discussed if everything was planned correctly and whether there was proper coordination between the ministers. [end recording]

Asked about reports stating that authorities will proceed to banish political agitators and Marxist political leaders, Carvajal noted that he was not aware of this decision, but he added that he knew that common criminals are being sought to be banished to Pisagua, in the first region. Carvajal added that it is up to the Defense Ministry to supply proper support to the Interior Ministry so that it may implement measures encompassed within the state of siege, and he noted that through the enforcement of the state of siege social peace will be safeguarded in the country.

PINOCHET SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN

PY081807 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The president has sent a message of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of his reelection. The message has been released by the Foreign Ministry. The president's message conveys to the U.S. President his congratulations on behalf of the Chilean people and on his own behalf. It also wishes him success in his new term of government and expresses hopes for the ever-growing prosperity of the noble U.S. people. President Pinochet adds that he will be pleased to continue developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two countries.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT PRAISES MUSIC FESTIVAL

PY042255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1441 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Punta Arenas, 4 Nov (EFE) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has sent a message to the Folklore Music Festival for Peace in which he has said that the sister countries of Argentina and Chile are on the threshold of a much desired integration. The festival was organized by the Presidente Ibanez radio station in the city of Punta Arenas, 200 km south of Santiago.

The Argentine president said that if holding acts and meetings to promote peace in the world is praiseworthy, then holding a festival for peace represents great happiness to him. President Alfonsin ended his message saying that he sent his warm greetings to the Chilean brothers who inhabit the southern region of Chile, and who, together with his own southern countrymen, are the direct inheritors of the newly initiated times of peace. His message was heard by more than 2,000 persons who were present at a festival held in a sports stadium where an Argentine delegation was present, headed by Radical Deputy Emilio Roberto Guati and by the leader of the Radical Bloc of the Santa Cruz Chamber of Deputies, Juan Jose Cortizo.

ANALYST SAYS RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'TENSE'

PY062005 Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Political analyst Heraldo Munoz [not further identified] has said that the 14 declarations released by the U.S. State Department last year show that Reagan has abandoned his silent diplomacy policy toward our country. He added that bilateral relations have deteriorated due to the lack of a political opening and the lack of improvement in human rights. On the eve of the new U.S. elections, the political analyst recalled that relations were cordial during the first phase of the Reagan administration. He added that several problems were solved in the period prior to mid-1982.

[Begin Munoz recording] However, a second stage can be observed starting late in 1982 and running up to now during which relations deteriorated considerably mainly due to the Chilean Government's lack of concrete actions for a political opening. This political opening would have allowed Reagan to lift the arms embargo which prevented the transfer of arms to Chile. What has happened in Chile is that repression has increased since 1982; therefore, it has been difficult for Reagan and the Republican administration to support the Chilean Government. This is when the tense relations began. [end recording]

Munoz pointed out that Chilean-U.S. relations are not only more tense but that the U.S. Government has also abandoned its silent diplomacy. Munoz also recalled the State Department declaration made by George Shultz after the day of protest in Chile last year.

ARTIST CARVAJAL TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY COURT

PY081219 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean artist Maximo Carvajal Belmar, president of the Association of Caricaturists, will be tried by a military court in Santiago for allegedly possessing explosives, his lawyers reported today. Carvajal was arrested on 25 October by agents of the National Intelligence Center (CNI) and is being held in the Santiago public jail. Carvajal's lawyers, who are members of the Vicariate of Solidarity of the Catholic Church, have submitted a request for an injunction to the Santiago Appellate Court.

RADIO NANDUTI DIRECTOR DISCUSSES SUSPENSION

PY072317 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Nov 84 p 9

[Text] The National Telecommunication Administration (Antelco) has suspended as an announcer the director of Radio Nanduti, Humberto Rubin, without officially explaining the reason for this measure. The Executive Board of Antelco made this decision last Monday and Rubin was immediately informed of it.

Rubin disclosed yesterday to EL DIARIO that he was informed of the suspension by phone, but that no reason was given, and that he was also invited by Antelco General Director Colonel Francisco Feliciano Duarte for a meeting at 0730 today. It is expected that the reason for the suspension will be made known on this occasion.

Yesterday morning Rubin held an extensive meeting with Anibal Fernandez, presidential under secretary of information and culture, at Fernandez' request. Rubin explained to EL DIARIO that Fernandez questioned the journalist honesty of Radio Nanduti, pointing out to him that the radio station allowed "any irresponsible politician from any unrecognized party" to make declarations.

According to Rubin, the under secretary of information criticized the interviews granted by Radio Nanduti to politicians of unrecognized parties, such as the Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco). Rubin said that although he recognizes that "the Mopoco members are very few, I cannot prevent them from talking because this is my understanding of what democracy and freedom of the press ought to mean."

During yesterday's meeting, Rubin asked for "a letter or written instructions on what I should or should not do, because I do not have any problems in obeying written policies."

In his explanations to EL DIARIO Rubin pointed out that after so many years in radio broadcasting "I consider myself honest and I believe that I do not deserve the treatment I am getting."

Today's meeting with the Antelco director will be decisive for the future of Radio Nanduti, said Rubin, after evaluating the statements made by the presidential under secretary of information during yesterday's meeting.

Further Comments

PY091200 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Nov 84 p 8

[Excerpts] Humberto Rubin, owner and director of Radio Nanduti, has explained to the press the reasons why officials decided to suspend him from talking on the radio.

"Anibal Fernandez, presidential under secretary of information, told me he had the documents ordering the closure of Radio Nanduti. I asked him why the closure was ordered and he said that it would all depend on my conversation with Colonel Duarte [general manager of the National Administration for Telecommunications]. I then talked with Colonel Duarte who told me that no members of the opposition may talk on radio." In conclusion Rubin said that he will not enforce any type of censorship on his radio and that he will continue working as usual but not before the microphone.

High-ranking government sources told HOY that Rubin is not authorized to use the microphone "because he does not have a license."

U.S. INTEREST IN DOMESTIC TRIAL VIEWED

PY081608 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 7 Nov 84 p 24

["Big Commentary" column by "Poncho Pyta": "Always the Same"]

[Text] Our newspaper director has written serious commentaries on the fact that a foreign diplomat has been present in court to show "interest" in the situation of a lawyer who is undergoing an ordinary trial (as could any other citizen) for an alleged crime. The accused lawyer is being defended by three lawyers from the Committee of Churches who are unrelenting opponents of the government and the Colorado Party. So it seems that the primary qualification to be a lawyer for the Committee of Churches is to belong to the nonlegally recognized opposition!

Setting aside all the quite appropriate considerations made by our newspaper director in his editorials, this hurriedly-written commentary is only intended to focus on two points. Did the foreign diplomatic official, who confessed that he was "concerned" about the case, act on his own behalf or officially on behalf of his government? Apparently, this official told the press that some U.S. agencies, as well as the U.S. Government, were "concerned" about the case of the lawyer we are referring to. At no time was concern expressed about the crime the indictee is charged with. The interest expressed was only directed at the lawyer. This is one of the points we want to focus on, because the attitude of the diplomatic official pressupposes a prejudiced position in favor of the indictee, for reasons that anyone who reads newspapers can understand.

Another point we want to focus on is this: It is unlikely that the diplomatic official acted on express instructions received from the United States. Behind this intervention on can see the hands of Paraguayan politicians opposed to the government and the Colorado Party, resorting to any means, even that of requesting foreign intervention, thus showing their renegade streak. But for the umpteenth time we say that the affairs of Paraguay must be settled by Paraguayans and no one else, and it must be so for the sake of our own dignity and our worthiness of the historical legacy of our forefathers. But the gentlemen engaged in the practice of this kind of politics do not understand it this way. They have no patriotic scruples of any kind, and their only interest is to proceed with their plans to bring discredit upon the nation's government. Little good they for the country, and all in vain, because they will not achieve power...

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION TERMS OAS REPORT 'FALSE'

PY292002 Paris AFP in Spanish 2208 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (AFP) — Today in Buenos Aires the Paraguayan Commission for Human Solidarity termed as "false" a declaration stating that respect for human rights in Paraguay has improved. In a communique issued today, the Paraguayan Commission states that "far from improving, the human rights situation in Paraguay has worsened and this can be proven by the fact that Abdon Saguier, leader of the Liberal Radical Party, was arrested recently in Asuncion during a street demonstration against Alfredo Stroessner's dictatorship. The communique also disclose that Waldino Lovera, leader of the Colorado Party Movement, an official faction of the Colorado Party, was also arrested and that the "national heroine Margarita Baez, who has been under arrest for a long time, is not allowed any visitors." The communique states that "Margarita Baez has been sentenced to 5 years and 8 months imprisonment, charged with the 'crime' of believing in freedom."

The Paraguayan Commission for Human Solidarity states finally that a series of measures to struggle for respect for human rights are being prepared in Paraguay.

LUSINCHI CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON ANNIVERSARY

PA072338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2131 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, of the Social Democratic Party, today sent a congratulatory message to Konstantin Chernenko on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution. The message says: "I express my sincere wishes for the prosperity of the USSR and stress my desire to see our friendly relations and cooperation grow stronger and develop in a climate of healthy coexistence."

Venezuela and the USSR restored diplomatic relations 15 years ago.

FORMER PRESIDENT ON ECONOMY, OTHER ISSUES

PA070044 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p D8

[By Mario Villegas]

[Text] Former President Carlos Andres Perez thinks that a premature discussion of candidates could provoke increasing factionalism within the Democratic Action [AD].

Speaking with a group of reporters at noon yesterday, Perez revealed that he and Gonzalo Barrios proposed at the party's National Political Committee [CPN] meeting that the party should not get involved in any skirmishes or pre-electoral campaigning, because this could distort the national reality. In his dialogue with the press, Perez denied that the AD's CPN at any time claimed that his government started the current economic crisis affecting the country. He confirmed his proposal that the Congress of the Republic hold a debate to determine who is truly responsible for that crisis and for the catastrophic national debt.

To Carlos Andres Perez, the CPN meeting was most important. When asked by a reporter if he was content with the results of that meeting, the former president said: "One is never content, because if one becomes content, one tends to put on his slippers and sit by the fire. I would say I was satisfied, but I am giving much thought to the difficultues in making short-term investments," he said.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the decision of the CPN to "freeze" the candidacy hopes of some AD leaders? Are you willing to remain "frozen" a long time?

[Perez] That is a question within a question and a trap. I'll avoid the trap and answer the question. In the first place, Gonzalo Barrios and I were the ones who raised the issue of the need for the party not to get involved in any skirmish or pre-electoral campaigns because, although that should not distract or disturb the party's activity, the fact is that it could distort the national reality. Besides, within the party, it could also unfortunately provoke an increase in the presence of factions of supporters of this or that candidacy. Nobody can prevent, nor is anyone proposing to prevent, the people from saying "such a party could have such a candidate." Nor can anyone prevent or feel upset by the insistence of the reporters on always bringing up this subject. But if we refuse to participate in any type of dialogue or talks having to do with the opening of a presidential campaign, and if our fellow party members also adopt a sincere attitude not to do so underhandedly, then we shall achieve an indispensable objective: that the government may count on an active government party determined, without reserve, to cooperate in its activity.

Perez admitted that Venezuela is a highly politicized country where no sooner is a president elected, than there is talk of his successor. "But that is precisely why it is imperative for political leaders to be able to organize themselves, to prepare a work program, and to avoid hasty actions which may be harmful to the organization and which affect the chances of our presidential candidate," he said.

According to some stories, some ranking AD leaders at the meeting claimed that the current economic crisis began with the government of Carlos Andres Perez rather than that of Luis Herrera Campins. This, according to the former president yesterday, is absolutely false.

[Perez] I read a newspaper headline on that subject. But that never happened. On the contrary, when the economy was discussed, a differentiation was always made between the debt during my administration and the disastrous and catastrophic debt during the administration of former President Herrera. During my government, the debt was always directed to concrete programs. The debt passed through the National Congress and was discussed and authorized by my party, the majority party, as well as by Congress as the country's legislative body. That debt was used for worthy projects that are now worth 5, 10, and 15 times what they originally cost. Therefore, at no time was there confusion on this subject.

In recent days, Social Christian Party [COPEI] secretary general Eduardo Fernandez blamed Carlos Andres Perez for the national debt and said that Luis Herrera had to continue the projects that Perez had planned. Yesterday, Perez said he does not want to enter into a debate with the COPEI leader.

[Perez] But I have said that I agree that there should be an in-depth debate and a thorough investigation in the Congress to discover precisely who is responsible for this tragedy that the country is experiencing. I agree that there should be a debate on the debt problem and the severe economic crisis that has led Venezuela to our current disaster and that has made it so difficult for this government to reactivate the economy and national development.

Asked if he would be willing to hold a debate with Fernandez, such as the recent debate between Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale, Perez said he is not interested in providing a stage for someone who does not have one. He insisted that the debate he proposes should be held in the Venezuelan Congress. When another reporter commented that perhaps in Congress Perez will have to debate this with the other lifelong senator, former President Herrera, Carlos Andres Perez replied with a smile: That would be great. I am not challenging anyone to a debate, but I do agree that a clarifying debate should be held to decide who is responsible for the current Venezuelan disaster.

Yesterday at noon Perez met with Nicaraguan ambassador Aldo Diaz Lacayo with whom he exchanged opinions on the elections to be held in Nicaragua on 4 November. After the meeting, the former president announced to journalists that he will not go to Nicaragua.

Regarding the AD secretary general's remark a few days ago to the effect that it is illusory to think that free elections will be held in Nicaragua, Perez said that he does not get involved in public confrontations with fellow party members. "Companero Manuel Penalver expressed his own personal opinion on the Nicaraguan elections," Perez stressed.

The former president then reiterated his concern and desire that the Nicaraguan elections will represent a truly pluralist solution that will once and for all end the confusion that has emerged around those elections. "I would like to be able to say tomorrow that the Nicaraguan elections were the beginning of a pluralist solution in line with the plan that the Nicaraguan revolution established for its country," he said. He added that the latest events on which he has been informed further deepen his doubts and concerns.

[Perez] I will derive no pleasure or satisfaction from saying that the Nicaraguan elections failed. When I say this I will say it with great sorrow. Unfortunately, it seems that instead of becoming clearer, things are becoming more confusing by the day.

[Villegas] Will you go to Nicaragua as an election observer?

[Perez] No, I will not go.

AD LEADER MEETS WITH ALGERIAN DELEGATION

PA310500 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 12, sec 1

[Text] Gonzalo Barrios, president of the Democratic Action [AD], has met with a delegation of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party of Algeria in his office in the administrative building of the Venezuelan Congress. Senator Barrios was accompanied by AD leaders Marco Tulio Bruni Celli, Ruben Carpio Castillo, and Enrique Tejera Paris.

Barrios said at the end of the meeting with the Algerians that they discussed problems that are characteristic of small countries, especially economic problems. He said that since Venezuela and Algeria are oil-producing countries, they also discussed crude prices. However, the FLN delegation was not very informed about the recent drop in oil prices since it is making a Latin American tour and in addition, it is a delegation of a party and not of the Algerian Government.

The members of the Algerian delegation are Lazhari Cheriet, permanent member of the FLN Central Committee since 1978; Belkacem Benanin, member of the National Liberation Army; Mustapha Kourdali, in charge of the Asia-American Department of Foreign Relations of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee; and Saddek Bouguettaya, member of the FLN. They accepted Gonzalo Barrios' proposal to strengthen relations between the AD and the FLN party.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul yesterday swore in Roy Charderon as new ambassador to Gabon and retired General Humberto Alcalde Alvarez as new ambassador to the FRG. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Oct 84 p D3 PA] Hector Vargas Acosta has presented his credentials as Venezuela's ambassador to Chile. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p D4 PA]

SECRETARY GENERAL ON TRADE, EXPOSITION

FL081550 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2115 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- CEMA Secretary General Viacheslav Vladimirovich Sychev today said CEMA has increased trade with Mexico over the past 9 years. At a press conference, the Soviet official said that in exchanges between Mexico and CEMA, priority has been given to the fields of industry, fishing, agriculture, foreign commerce, and agroindustrial complexes.

He emphasized that the Camexpo-84 Exposition, to be held from 9-23 November in Mexico City with the participation of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, East Germany, and Poland, has as its purpose to inform Mexican organizations of the options available to them. He said the principal objectives of the exposition are to familiarize professional circles and Mexican citizens with products manufactured by socialist countries and to strengthen cooperation between Mexico and the participating nations.

SOVIETS TO SUPPLY TRACTORS, METALLURGY AID

FL071456 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1918 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- CEMA has reported that the Soviet Union will supply Mexico with 3,000 unassembled tractors for the domestic market and for export. It also indicated that an agreement would be signed this year between the Soviet company Tiazhproexport and the Mexican Iron and Steel Company (Sidermex) to rebuild and expand Mexican metallurgical plants. The technology and training of Soviet experts will be utilized in these plants. Part of the payment will be in products from the same Mexican company.

CEMA member-countries, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, and Cuba, will be holding an exposition in Mexico City from 9-23 November, in which major industries from those countries will participate.

CSSR'S STROUGAL ARRIVES, VIEWS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PA080441 Rome IPS in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (IPS) -- Today the premier of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal, expressed confidence that the policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, reelected yesterday by an ample majority, will be "less aggressive than in his first 4 years." We hope that now the foreign policy of the President of the United States "will be based on the proposals and the dialogue with the USSR," Strougal pointed out, following his arrival in Mexico yesterday for a 3-day official visit. He reiterated that the Government of Czechoslovakia trusts that the U.S. President will renew dialogues with other nations to solve the conflicts, and that the worldwide arms race will be stopped.

Strougal was received today by the Chamber of Deputies Grand Commission within the framework of an agenda that includes an interview with President Miguel de la Madrid, the signing of a $20-million-credit for Mexico, and talks related to commercial exchange and bilateral cooperation. The Czechoslovak premier will remain in Mexico at the end of his visit to attend Camexpo-84, an exhibition of products from seven socialist bloc countries which will open next Friday in Mexico City.

Praises Mexico's Peace Efforts

FL081610 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0340 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Foreign Relations Sepulveda Amor today stated: The difficulties confronted by the Contadora Group do not weaken the will of its members because we know today there is no other alternative for peace in Central America than the one represented by this Group. At a dinner hosted by the Mexican Government honoring CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, Sepulveda said Mexico has accepted with great satisfaction the CSSR's constant solidarity with the Contadora Group efforts to encourage peace agreements in the region. The foreign secretary reaffirmed Mexico's hopes that East-West talks will resume soon and will respond to hopes for peace and the development of peoples, which will remove the danger of regional conflicts.

The CSSR premier hailed Mexico's political action for peace through the Contadora Group and favored peace in Nicaragua.

Attends Bilateral Agreement Signing

FL082208 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1840 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Czechoslovakia have signed a bilateral trade and economic cooperation agreement. The agreement establishes reciprocal credit between the National Foreign Trade Bank of Mexico (Bancomex) and the Commercial Bank of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic that promotes exports. The credit will consist of $20 million provided by each country for the financing of exports and imports. The line of credit that Bancomex grants the Czechoslovak bank will be used exclusively for the purchase of Mexican products, which will permit national industry to offer its products on competitive terms and receive payment in cash. The credit granted by the Czechoslovak bank to Bancomex will be used to finance goods imported by Mexico from Czechoslovakia and will provide the Mexican buyers with considerable savings. Both lines of credit are granted at preferential, competitive rates for the amount and types of products to be traded. Bancomex Director Alfredo Phillips and the Czechoslovak deputy general bank manager, Rostislav Petras, signed the agreement in the presence of President Miguel de la Madrid and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Among the main products Mexico will export to Czechoslovakia are coffee, zinc, and cotton. Mexico will import metalworking machinery, machinery for the tanning and preparation of hides, machinery for the printing and graphic arts industry, and spinning mills, and glass and imitation gems and precious stones. The agreement signed by the two nations is consistent with Mexican foreign economic and financial policy, which will try to make use of the resources obtained to promote exports actively and decisively in a permanent and not temporary fashion.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL ON BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

FL081536 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Bulgaria's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Spas Georgiev said today that Bulgaria will increase in the medium-term its economic and trade exchanges with Mexico, which is currently between $16 million and $100 million. The official arrived in Mexico City to attend the joint CEMA meeting which will be held 9-23 November, and Camexpo 84 which will begin tomorrow. Georgiev said that the current trade exchange between Mexico and Bulgaria was very low because bilateral relations had only recently developed due to geographic distance, and that time was needed to strengthen these ties. He said: We have great hopes if increasing trade and other types of cooperation with Mexico in order to broaden our relations.

FRAMPO ASKS ARDITO BARLETTA TO KEEP PROMISES

PA081843 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Nov 84 p 6

[Communique issued by the Popular Broad Front Party, Frampo; no date given]

[Text] Great politicians keep their promises because that is the basis for their credibility and the credibility of their government. It also guarantees the loyalty of their followers.

Frampo deplores the fact that the electoral promises made by Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, now president of the Republic, have not yet been carried out.

When Frampo agreed to join the National Democratic Union [UNADE], it did so with the best goodwill, trusting that the member-parties of this political alliance would honor the commitments made during the electoral campaign. Frampo supplied its share of votes to the victory of Ardito Barletta. Without our votes he couldn't have won. All the citizens, including our political adversaries, recognize Frampo's full right to participate with dignity in the hierarchy of the government it helped form.

As the days go by, our party is observing the mean and selfish way in which certain UNADE parties are distributing among themselves top government positions, trampling on Frampo's legitimate right to occupy some of them. We deplore the fact that our sense of responsibility and respect for the president is being confused with weakness and inability to go to the streets, if necessary, to defend our legitimate rights, earned with many sacrifices in past elections. We issue a call to all Frampo members in the country to remain on alert from this moment on.

Miguel Montiel, Frampo President
Alexis Torres M., Frampo Vice President
Egberto Stanziola, Frampo Assistant Secretary

PAPERS VIEW U.S. ELECTIONS, REAGAN VICTORY

Reelection 'Cause for Concern'

PA081741 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's Victory and Panama"]

[Text] As was logical, large sectors of this country were attentive to the results of the U.S. elections, which culminated with the overwhelming reelection of Ronald Reagan, thus showing the U.S. people's great support for his domestic and international policies.

To Panamanians, the Reagan victory is a cause for great concern, especially because of our condition as partners with that great nation because of the Panama Canal.

In his most recent statements, Reagan said that if he won he would devote his efforts to peace and to reaching an understanding on arms limitation with the Soviet Union. These remarks prompted a sigh of relief. We would also like to think that Mr Reagan and his team will be constantly fighting for better terms for Panama in the implementation of the terms contained in the Torrijos-Carter treaties and to provide justice for Panamanians who work for the canal. Perhaps the hardline policy of his previous term will change and result in the consolidation of an understanding between Panamanians and Americans.

Reagan's reelection puts us on watch. We must carefully watch his upcoming actions with regard to the canal treaties. As to the action of the Contadora Group, Reagan has repeatedly stated that he supports the work of those involved, but he has made observations on the document itself which have also been made by certain Central American countries, and this may lead the effort for a negotiated solution to the conflict to failure. However, the United Nations as well as the OAS have stated that they are pleased with the achievements made in these negotiations. This may help in stopping the new U.S. Administration from trying to carry out a military action in Nicaragua. However, there are others who think that in taking office with massive support from the people Reagan might go for an armed invasion prompted by the arrival of Russian fighter planes at Nicaraguan ports.

'Nothing Will Change'

PA080257 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 84 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The U.S. elections have awakened great interest throughout the world, which is only natural since it is one of the two superpowers capable of deciding on peace for or the destruction of our planet and freedom or slavery for its inhabitants. It is to be hoped that the leaders of the two blocs are fully aware of this terrible power and that they will act with equal responsibility.

With regard to our country, nothing will change. The United States, zealous of its internal democracy, shows a strange proclivity for the repressive military regimes in the rest of the world, particularly in Latin America. The "process" [referring to Panamanian governments since October 1968] began at the end of a Democratic administration, became consolidated under the protection and guardianship of Republicans Nixon and Ford, was baldly supported and encouraged by Democrat Carter, and his successor Republican Reagan topped off the list of ignominious events by giving his blessing to the barefaced electoral fraud in May. Some leaders invoked U.S. strategic interests, other acted in the name of so-called pragmatism. All have intervened openly in our internal politics in favor of a corrupt, inept regime repudiated by the people. Reagan's victory is the continuation of that blind and suicidal policy; the same thing would have occurred if Mondale had won.

WASSEL ROCK DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN SHOOTOUT

PA082232 Panama City YA in Spanish 8 Nov 84 p 3

[By Luis Alberto Diaz]

[Text] Yesterday morning Angel Wassel Rock, who had sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy, made a statement before District Attorney Adolfo Montero. According to his lawyer, Wassel stated that he had not participated directly "in the woudings or deaths" caused during the incidents at the Legislative Palace on 7 May. This information was confirmed by District Attorney Montero, who said that Wassel declared that he was present "but did not participate."

Although Wassel Rock identified Silverio Brown in the photographs he was shown, he said that he could not identify other persons because he does not know them. According to Wassel Rock's statements, he was (on the day of the incidents) driving a car bearing Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, flags, which were removed by members of that political organization. Wassel Rock said that he remained on 4th July Avenue (Martyrs Avenue), and that he did not have any type of firearm.

Regarding the investigation of Wassel Rock, District Attorney Montero said: "He made a statement as he was requested." Montero added that during the course of the investigation (of the shooting attack against opposition demonstrators the day after the presidential elections), "we have not found a witness that can give specific information."

Wassel Rock is in the custody of the Defense Forces, but District Attorney Montero said that his office is cooperating with regard to the prisoner's transfer and personal security.

Silverio Brown, leader of the group called the Seventh Force to which Wassel Rock belonged, was shot to death one night when he tried to escape from policemen who were escorting him.

CUBAN VISA APPLICANTS CAUSE PROBLEM FOR OFFICIALS

PA080039 Panama City YA in Spanish 2 Nov 84 pp 2, 16

[Text] Approximately 4,000 Cubans who have paid intermediaries for visas to leave the country via Panama are pestering the personnel at the Panamanian Embassy in Cuba, who have been forced to restrict their activities and disconnnect their telephones, according to reports obtained by YA reporters.

The thousands of Cubans who have paid from $2,000 to $3,000 per visa feel that they have been robbed and they are taking out their resentment on the Panamanian diplomats in Cuba. Although they are accusing Panamanian officials who worked in the Panamanian Consulate in Miami, the Panamanian authorities have never been allowed to act as intermediaries to facilitate visa approvals.

According to Cubans who have recently arrived in Panama, the Panamanian Immigration Department, through well-known local intermediaries, has increased the number of permits to enter our country, due to the increasing demands made by the relatives of applicants who live in the United States and who are paying for the visas. The same sources said that lists with priority names have been sent to telex to the Panamanian Embassy in Cuba, but that these lists are subjected to pressures and favoritism. Thus, some of the people whose names are on the list still have problems entering our country. Furthermore, the Cubans who were not originally on the list create problems for immigration officials when they arrive at the airport.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON PEACE TALKS, NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

PA082217 San Salvador El MUNDO in Spanish 6 Nov 84 p 3

[Excerpt] "Power was not put at stake in Sunday's elections in Nicaragua; therefore they have no real validity," Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said upon his arrival at San Salvador's airport yesterday afternoon.

Asked for his opinion about Sunday's elections in Nicaragua, Duarte replied: "The question is whether or not there is democracy in Nicaragua. If there is none, then the election becomes an attempt to justify the unjustifiable. It is incomprehensible that elections were held without those sectors that wished to participate in them," the Salvadoran president pointed out. "Therefore," he added, "the Nicaraguan elections have no real validity because they were not democratic; they did not put power at stake." He recalled that when he was a member of the Salvadoran government junta, "we called elections and put power at stake so that people could choose for themselves. We turned power over to the constituent assembly, which chose an interim president," he explained. He emphasized that because power was not at stake in Nicaragua's elections these were not democratic.

The president was then asked about the date of the second round of talks with the FMLN-FDR and the proposals they have made. He replied that he had been away for several days and had no knowledge of such proposals. He said that "decisions will be made in due time."

ARENA PLEASED WITH REAGAN, HELMS VICTORIES

PA081543 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Leaders of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, have expressed satisfaction and happiness over the reelection of President Ronald Reagan, whom they describe as a man fully identified with ARENA's cause.

They said: What is most timely and important to ARENA is that our personal friend Jesse Helms was reelected and will also be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This will undoubtedly contribute to halting the policy of destruction that has been imposed in our country. Thus far, Mayor Roberto D'Aubuisson has not reacted to national and international reports on the Republican Party's victory.

FMLN WANTS NEXT MEETING IN SAN SALVADOR

PA082257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1622 GMT 8 Nov 84

[By Concepcion Bordona]

[Text] Madrid, 8 Nov (EFE) -- Without putting down their weapons and with a firm intention of continuing the dialogue, the Salvadoran guerrillas want the second round of the peace talks to be held in San Salvador on 15 November.

In remarks to EFE, Herber Menjiber, European representative of the FDR, the political branch of the Salvadoran FMLN guerrillas, said: "In La Palma we achieved the beginning of a process; in San Salvador we intend to hold a dialogue."

Barely a month has gone by since the first meeting was held on 15 October between the guerrilla leaders and the Salvadoran president. To have gotten the government to hold the meeting on Salvadoran territory, in La Palma, a town located in an area such as Chalatenango, controlled by the guerrillas, is already considered a small "strategic victory."

"The first meeting gave us a greater international recognition because the Salvadoran Government does not sit down to talk with the defeated," Menjiber noted. But not much more has been achieved, Mejiber added. "We cannot put down the weapons. The war continues. The bombers continue killing civilians. The death squads remain intact and Duarte's government becomes weaker." The Salvadoran guerrillas are aware that the people "are tired of the war. There is a great desire for the war to end." But, he stressed, "the conditions for peace are still not clear. We are not against electoral processes, but we feel that conditions that guarantee a democratic process are still lacking in El Salvador today."

Ronald Reagan's electoral victory worries the guerrilla leaders "because we feel that the danger of ending international peace is now greater," Menjiber stated. He added that "the Americans have tried to avert every peace attempt and have hindered the initiatives. It was accepted that Duarte sit at the table to talk with the guerrillas because the United States needed to pull the Salvadoran regime out of the isolation it had fallen into and improve Duarte's image." Menjiber said that the Salvadoran Government tried to "snatch away the banner of negotiation from us, but we have always sought formulas for a dialogue. We proposed this openly in May and received no reply. Then, Duarte made his proposal at the United Nations with a very short deadline, but we were there."

This former guerrilla, who is now a spokesman of the victories of his comrades in Europe, maintained: "We already have control of almost the entire territory. The civilian population is fully supporting us. We bought our first weapons in the United States. We no longer need to buy weapons in the international market. The Army is leaving them to us."

He said that Duarte's government drops leaflets from the air, offering up to 1,500 colones per weapon from a guerrilla, "and we grab them from the Army. In our attack on Valparaiso garrison we had to destroy weapons because there was no room for them in the trucks." The political intentions of the guerrillas are included in a 29-point plan in which "we seek to find the roots of the war and ask for the clarification of the death of Msgr Romero and the four nuns and the humanization of the war, if possible." Menjiber stressed that they will go to the second round of talks "with the best intentions and desires in the search for a just peace with liberty and independence."

MILITARY SOURCES REPORT ON ARMY OPERATION

PA081524 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] According to military sources, the Salvadoran Army today bombed rebel positions on the foothills of San Vicente Volcano in southern San Vicente Department with heavy weapons. Government troops are conducting an intense counterinsurgency operation aimed at erradicating the FMLN from the area, the source added. Meanwhile, guerrilla fronts claimed to have inflicted five casualties on the Army during an ambush in (Istotalio), Tecutla jurisdiction, 65 km north of San Salvador. Radio Venceremos, the FMLN-FDR's clandestine radio station, reported that their combatants had destroyed approximately six hectares of cotton crops in eastern Usulutan Department over the past 4 days.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI ON EASTERN FRONT ACTIONS

PA080352 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people: We have important reports from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. At 1030 on 6 November, FMLN guerrilla units staged a successful ambush on the military route. This ambush took place at the El Picacho turnoff and was carried out with a mine that was set off as an Army vehicle was passing.

The enemy sustained 40 casualties as a result of this successful guerrilla operation. Jose Napoleon Duarte's warmongering troops suffered 10 dead and 30 wounded.

We have more information from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. At 0830 on 5 November, other FMLN guerrilla units seized control of a section of the road linking Santa Maria and Ereguayquin. Moments later an enemy patrol appeared. In the subsequent clash with the patrol we inflicted one casualty on the enemy. The army of peasants and workers, and the people's army continues fighting and wearing down the dictatorship's warmongering troops trained by the gringo advisers.

We have more information from the eastern front in Usulutan Department. On 5 November, FMLN guerrilla units clashed with troops of the Atonal Battalion in El Congo and El Jocote villages, inflicting two casualties on the Duarte dictatorship. At 0730, a patrol of the elite Atonal Battalion was ambushed in (El Caulotal) and La Quesera villages, in the jurisdiction of San Agustin, where two more casualties were inflicted on the troops trained by the Yankees.

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS -- By a military order issued on 1 November, Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce was appointed chief of operations of the General Staff; Colonel Guillermo Benavides, commander of the Ramon Belloso Battalion; and Major Enzo Rubio, director of the National Police. Colonel Juan Carlos Carrillo Schlenker was previously appointed as head of the Atlacatl Battalion. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Nov 84 pp 2, 21 PA]

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT, ASSEMBLY REFUTE KIRKPATRICK CHARGE

PA081841 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Guatemala's most representative sectors denied today that a nongovernment movement is underway to muzzle the country's independent news media, as Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, charged last week. Ambassador Kirkpatrick made that statement in Los Angeles, California, during the annual meeting of the Inter-American Press Association, but gave no details about the movement's origin.

The Guatemalan Government has flatly denied this charge. At the same time, the National Constituent Assembly, the news media, and other influential sectors in the country voiced their protests. At the Assembly, Deputy Walterio Diaz Lozano said that it was necessary to preserve freedom of speech.

[Begin recording] My committee is well aware of the great importance of absolute freedom of speech. That is, under no circumstances must we allow that concept, which it the right of all Guatemalans, to be changed. [end recording]

(Marco Dionisio Conde Carpio), deputy for the Union of the National Center, said that the National Constituent Assembly would reject any attempt to curb freedom of speech in Guatemala. (Carlos Garcia Monzon), president of the Guatemalan Chamber of Newsmen, said that there is total freedom of the press in Guatemala. For that reason he said that he was surprised by Ambassador Kirkpatrick's charge.

VACANCY CREATES PROBLEM FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PA070336 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Tomas Calel Mejia and Gabriel Giron Ortiz both resigned the seat left vacant with the murder of Deputy Santos Hernandez last 26 October. The resignations of the

members of the Nationalist United Front (FUN) were announced by the president of the National Constituent Assembly, Roberto Carpio Nicole.

The announcement said that the text of the resignations were not known; therefore, there is no information on how the situation created by the death of Santos Hernandez will be settled.

According to the regulations adopted in the 1 July elections, if Calel Mejia resigns, the seat would go to Giron Ortiz, secretary general of FUN who headed his party's national ticket.

Both resignations have created a serious problem for the assembly which will continue the search for a person who, according to his party and his position therein, should occupy the seat.

COMMUNIQUE ON ARMY, REBEL CLASH IN QUICHE

PA070447 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] A large number of rebels fighting against the national Army were killed in an armed clash last weekend in Uscadiz, north of Nebaj, Quiche Department.

An official communique released by the National Defense Ministry at 1500 yesterday indicated that the combat took place early in the morning when a military patrol made contact with the rebels. The military force inflicted heavy casualties on the rebels, according to the communique, and seized several weapons and valuable documents. The combat site is under permanent surveillance by the Guatemalan Army patrol units, and the results of yesterday's clash show that the Army has increased in strength and that there is evidence that the rebel groups are weakening, according to the communique. Last minute reports indicate that 14 rebels were killed in the above actions.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA PLEASED WITH REAGAN REELECTION

PA080346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2217 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova read a message today in which he expressed his satisfaction over the reelection of President Ronald Reagan.

"I am deeply satisfied with the victory of President Ronald Reagan in yesterday's elections. This fills my spirit with hope for the future of the world, particularly for Central America and Honduras," President Suazo Cordova said through a radio network.

He added: "In the international order, President Reagan's reelection represents the guarantee of great leadership from the world's most powerful country, whose democracy and economic, scientific and technological development is confirmed throughout the world."

"The United States will see that its presence is felt with confidence and strength, particularly in international relations, which are troubled by political, ideological and military conflicts," President Suazo Cordova said.

He added: "For Central America, President Reagan's victory represents an indubitable guarantee of democracy as a system of life and government."

Suazo Cordova said that because of their causes and consequences, the political, security, economic, and social problems in Central American must be analyzed and solved through increased negotiations and open dialogue. "In serving these objectives the Reagan administration is defending the values of democracy in Central America," Suazo Cordova said. He affirmed: "President Reagan's victory is especially important for Honduras because his government has provided effective support to our democratic regime, has strongly supported our defense measures and has supported our economic and social development programs by substantially increasing its economic and security cooperation with us."

"I am convinced that we will strengthen these fruitful, cooperative, and friendly relations. This will be done through comprehensive talks between our governments, which are based on the proposals we have submitted for economic and security cooperation, " President Suazo Cordova said.

In December, Honduras and the United States will begin a round of negotiations to revise their military agreements, which have been in effect since 1954 and which the Honduran Government considers to be obsolete.

LOPEZ REYES ON COUP PLOT, MIG'S, OTHER ISSUES

PA081525 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Passages with quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] In statements to the media, Brigadier General Walter Lopez Reyes expressed, among other things, the Honduran Army's satisfaction over the reelection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Brig Gen Lopez Reyes said:

[Lopez Reyes] "The Armed Forces, which I represent, cannot conceal their satisfaction over the fact that U.S. President Reagan has been reelected for another 4 years. It is the constitutional Honduran Government, however, which must make a more profound statement on the step taken by the American people, granting a resounding victory to President Reagan. We think this victory will greatly benefit those countries that abide by a democratic system."

[Announcer] General, it is rumored that now that Mr Reagn has been reelected, Nicaragua will be invaded.

[Lopez Reyes] "That view is usually expounded by those countries that are opponents to the United States. Although we cannot expand on this subject, we can, however, warn that President Reagan's government will now adopt a much firmer stand against those countries that oppose the democratic system."

[Announcer] General, will the Honduran Government ever lend itself to an invasion of Nicaragua?

[Lopez Reyes] "Remember that we have tried to maintain an honorable stand. As a matter of fact, we have talked to the United States about revising our treaties. I think there is a mistaken view that Honduras has served and will serve in the future as a springboard for an invasion of some other country. The president has already said that Honduras will maintain its dignity and will uphold the Constitution, so our alliances and friendships will be maintained in accordance with our laws."

[Announcer] Is Honduras concerned over Nicaragua's possible purchase of MIG aircraft?

[Lopez Reyes] "We will have to verify that information. Logically, this is yet another factor contributing to the military imbalance in the area. Naturally, this worries us."

[Announcer] Would Honduras then have to acquire similar planes, General?

[Lopez Reyes] "Well, this is the other side of it. We are concerned over our country's economic and social situation and we cannot engage in a rash arms buildup like Nicaragua's. Several other factors would have to be taken into consideration before Honduras can decide to buy some other type of aircraft."

[Announcer] General, at what stage is the revision of the military treaties between Honduras and the United States?

[Lopez Reyes] "That is not ready yet. The commission will leave for Washington soon. They must notify us about the date of the meeting, as well as about who will comprise their commission before we can open the talks."

[Announcer] Now that Mr Reagan has been reelected, do you think that that country's Central American policy will change?

[Lopez Reyes] "It is very difficult to discuss another country's foreign policy. However, I would say that U.S. policy is aimed at achieving certain ends, which are a reflection of that nation. However, if there are profound changes in that country's policy, it would only be due to the possible interferences of other nations alien to Western values."

[Announcer] General, rumor has it that the U.S. Government has pressured Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica so they will not sign the Contadora Document. What is your view on this, General?

[Lopez Reyes] "No, I do not believe that. The foreign secretary has very clearly defined Honduras' position; he has defended the Honduran view. I doubt that there are any pressures. The goals pursued at the Central American level within the framework of Contadora can be misinterpreted, however. But certain things should not be believed at all. The Honduran Government continues to maintain a position marked by dignity. We agree with any view held on any world issue if it seeks to maintain peace and tranquillity in Central America."

[Announcer] How is the investigation on the missing people coming along, General?

[Lopez Reyes] "We think we have advanced somewhat quickly in this area. The subject itself is quite delicate and we cannot release information on certain aspects of this investigation. Soon, possibly around late December, we will announce the results of this investigation."

[Announcer] General, will the Honduran Armed Forces demote General Bueso Rosa, who has been implicated in the plot to assassinate the president?

[Lopez Reyes] "I think that is currently being investigated. The crime was committed in the United States and we must wait until the grand jury that will try them hands down a decision on his case. After this, Honduras, or rather the Armed Forces, will have to make some decision on this matter."

[Announcer] What kind of cooperation is the Armed Forces providing to help discover the other persons implicated in this plot against President Suazo Cordova?

[Lopez Reyes] "As I have said before, we will need abundant cooperation from the FBI. We, in turn, will reciprocate. The contacts have not yet been established, but we understand the FBI and the Armed Forces intelligence service will be involved in this."

PAZ BARNICA INTERVIEWED ON ASSASSINATION PLOT

PA071757 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Passages in quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova has met with his council of ministers and told them about the plot to kill him and overthrow the constitutional government. Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica commented on the meeting.

[Paz Barnica] "A meeting of the council of ministers was held, presided over by President Suazo Cordova. It was followed by a meeting of the economic council, which was also presided over by the president. As for the meeting of the council of ministers, I want to praise the tranquillity, calm, and spiritual strength of the president in informing his ministers, as a group of trusted officials, about the conspiracy uncovered in Miami to assassinate him and overthrow his government. The ministers reiterated once more and stressed their full solidarity with President Suazo Cordova in circumstances as special as these. They expressed their support for a democratic attitude and not for one of servility or unconditional submission. They expressed their support as trusted officials who are fully identified with the government.

"In addition, it was noted that despite the fact that such a grave incident had happened, President Suazo Cordova, demonstrating his self-confidence and tranquillity, has acted cautiously and prudently. No abuses have been committed and there are no plans to abuse anyone. We will never violate the law. This is the mandate of the constitutional government headed by President Suazo Cordova. This is something that strengthens Honduran democracy and it is the obligation of all to comply with this.

"For this reason, we feel that everyone in our country is entitled to his opinion. Everyone should criticize what he feels must be criticized. This should be done by the people and the various sectors. The government must rectify its errors and must harshly punish acts such as this, a foiled homicide attempt, and the actions that go against the constitutional stability of the country."

[Announcer] Has the government appointed a commission to investigate other plotters?

[Paz Barnica] "I don't want to make any statements about this. The pertinent officials and agencies are in charge of that, just as the judicial authorities are."

[Announcer] Will this commission investigate those who commit tax fraud?

[Paz Barnica] "No names can be given yet because an investigation is going on. The important thing is to investigate those who committed fraud against the state and other crimes, even against private persons, as well. Those found guilty must be harshly punished in accordance with the law. This is the decision of the government and President Suazo Cordova."

[Announcer] Have efforts to extradite the plotters begun?

[Paz Barnica] "I don't want to make any statements about this. It is a matter that is being taken care of very carefully and I don't think this is a moment to discuss it."

[Announcer] What is your opinion of international news reports saying that one of the plotters was released on bail?

[Paz Barnica] "Well, they are being tried by a Miami court within the framework of U.S. laws which, by the way, are very severe in these matters. So it is the concern of those courts to abide by their laws."

[Announcer] Regarding the work done by the Suazo Cordova administration, Paz Barnica said:

[Paz Barnica] "Well, regardless of how good a government is, someone once said that democracy is a good system because althouth it has its defects, no better system has yet been found. The people freely elect their leaders and representatives in the legislative branch. This is a de jure system with three branches that are interdependent but not subordinate. Honduras is experiencing a process of consolidating its democratic system. We had almost 20 years of illegal governments that were not the result of periodic and free elections. Then we had the election of President Suazo Cordova, backed by the Liberal Party and other sectors of the country, for a 4-year period. Since then, 3 years have passed under a very complex internal ecomic situation and a very dramatic international situation. These years have passed under a climate of expectation and uncertainty because of the serious crisis in Central America. So all our efforts have been focused on stregthening democracy, in addition to solving economic and social problems. This is a task for all Hondurans, the leaders and the people, as President Suazo Cordova said in his message closing the congressional session. Democracy is a system in which we must have constructive ciriticsm and everyone has the right to talk freely withut any limitations, which is not often the case in this region. In Nicaragua there is a regime of totalitarian oppression. It held elections that did nothing more than demonstrate the political advantage of being backed by weapons. This discredits Nicaragua abroad.

"We have a democracy here. But democracies must act in line with the people's interests and aspirations. This is what the government of President Suazo Cordova has tried to do and will continue to do with the greatest dedication and perserverance in the last year of the government. Errors are made even in the most perfect democracies."

[Announcer] And how about government criticism?

[Paz Barnica] "One must not confuse the terms. A daily and systematic criticism, if well directed, aimed at pointing out alternatives and correcting mistakes, is not only necessary but indispensable. I feel that the Honduran media, the various journalists and the press, play a very important role in the strengthening of democracy and they must continue to play this role. But then there are certain sectors that keep criticizing just for the sake of criticizing without any grounds. They are not conspirators or anything like that, but they do contribute to creating conditions for the destabilization of a government that is based on a democracy."

PAZ BARNICA ON U.S. MILITARY AID TREATY

PA082359 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has announced that the Honduras commission appointed by the government to negotiate a revision of the military assistance treaty with the United States will meet with White House officials late this month in Washington. This will be the first meeting of the Honduras delegation, led by General Walter Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Government. So far, the Honduras authorities have presented a number of documents to the Reagan administration to support a requested increase in economic and military aid to Honduras. Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica told TIEMPO yesterday that the requested modifications of the treaty encompass economic cooperation and security matters.

Paz Barnica declined to say which U.S. presidential candidate would be more desirable to Honduras.

Referring to the elections in the United States, he said that Reagan, who hopes to be reelected, "has contributed substantially to the strengthening and restoration of Honduran democracy and the reinforcement of defense mechanisms by means of actions to dissuade totalitarian expansionism.

On the subject of measures taken by the government against those implicated in the plot to kill President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Paz Barnica said that no one's rights have been violated. He said that this government will never violate the law, a fact that undoubtedly strengthens Honduran democracy.

The foreign secretary, who last week had described practically all criticism of the government as part of the conspiracy to assassinate Suazo Cordova, said yesterday that everyone in this country can express an opinion and voice criticism.

"The government should correct the mistakes that have been made. Severe punishment should be meted out to those responsible for actions like the thwarted plot against the president," Paz Barnica said.

Paz Barnica said that during his meeting yesterday with the president and other members of the cabinet, "precise instructions were given for all high-level public employees, in this case the ministers, to do their duty, prevent dishonesty in their respective ministries and to thoroughly investigate all reported cases of dishonesty."

The official remarked that at the meeting it was clearly established that the Suazo Cordova government will not allow state funds to be used for political campaigns.

The foreign minister reported that "although I do not wish to give an opinion on this matter, the appropriate authorities are investigating the plot against Suazo."

As for the announced extradition of General Gustavo Alvarez, former chief of the Armed Forces, Paz Barnica said: That is something I do not want to comment on. That is a matter that is being handled with all due caution, and I do not feel that this is the right time to issue a report on it."

Queried about errors the present government has made, Paz Barnica said that it took office during times of economic crisis and uncertainty for the Central American area.

BRIEFS

OIL PURCHASE INCREASE -- Approximately 251 million lempiras worth of oil and its byproducts was purchased by Honduras from January-September 1984. This represents a 24 million lempira increase over the purchases in the same period in 1983. [Summary] [Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 2 Nov 84 p 8 PA]

NICARAGUAN

U.S. AIRSPACE VIOLATION PROMPTS PROTEST NOTE

AFP Reports 'Explosions'

PA081528 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (AFP) -- A powerful blast shook Managua at 0830 today causing alarm among the residents of the capital. The Sandinist government station, La Voz de Nicaragua, did not rule out that this blast could have been caused by a U.S. spy plane as it broke the sound barrier. Meanwhile, an explosion was also heard in the port of Corinto, in the Pacific, 150 km northwest of Managua, 5 minutes later. There were also reports of "explosions" from Rivas, on the southern border, 144 km from Managua.

Reports from Corinto disclosed that the people were alarmed because a U.S. frigate has been anchored 12 miles off the Corinto coast for the past 24 hours.

A week ago, a U.S. Air Force SR-71 plane, known as "Blackbird," flew over various places on Nicaraguan territory and the explosions it caused as it broke the sound barrier made certain members of the military think that a bombing was going on.

U.S. SR-71 Breaks Sound Barrier

PA081849 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1835 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] A U.S. SR-71 airplane flew over Nicaragua territory at a very high altitude, breaking the sound barrier. Defense Ministry sources have confirmed that a loud roar was heard at 0830 this morning in several departments throughout the country. This is the second time in less than 15 days that Nicaraguan airspace has been violated by supersonic airplanes. It is therefore expected that the Foreign Ministry will issue a protest note in the next few hours.

Protest Note Sent to Shultz

PA081932 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1855 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Message sent to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto on 8 November]

[Text] Mr Secretary of State, I address Your Excellency in reference to the following serious, repeated incidents:

Today, between 0820 and 0830, a U.S. Air Force SR-71 airplane once again entered our airspace over Chinandega Department, flying over the following parts of our national territory: Leon, Managua, Masaya, and Bluefields. It left the national territory over the sector of El Bluff and headed toward Honduras. This latest violation of our airspace, added to the incursion into our territory on 31 October by another SR-71 airplane, and the presence of U.S. Navy frigates in our jurisdictional waters, once again confirms the Nicaraguan Government's charge that these acts of espionage, in addition to being designed to generate alarm and intimidate the Nicaraguan people, are a prelude to a direct U.S. military invasion of Nicaragua with massive support from U.S. aircraft that would bomb our territory, while military attacks on the ground would be carried out with the participation of U.S. Army units.

In view of the intensification of the U.S. aggressive policy, Nicaragua reaffirms its inalienable right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which include right to acquire to acquire the necessary means to guarantee the defense of the fatherland. At the same time, it denounces the U.S. Administration's attempts to curtail this sovereign right of legitimate defense, while that administration abusively and illegally takes upon itself the right to place limits on the means that Nicaragua needs for the defense of its territory. Meanwhile, the United States continues to pursue its official policy of committing aggression against our country, in open violation of the UN Charter and the ruling issued by the International Court of Justice on 10 May.

Once again we reiterate that the new Nicaragua has never been and will never be an aggressor state and that the charges spread for ulterior purposes by the U.S. Government, arbitrarily attributing to the Nicaraguan Government intentions that contravene this principle, are totally absurd.

The Nicaraguan Government presents its most formal and vigorous protest over this unspeakable violation of our national airspace, which is evidence of the degree of the U.S. Government's disrespect for the international juridical system and the International Court of Justice ruling of 10 May.

We emphatically demand an immediate and definite halt to these espionage activities, as well as the revocation of the plans that have already been implemented to unleash an intervention in Nicaragua after the reelection of the present U.S. President. At the same time, the Nicaraguan Government urges the U.S. Administration to reflect carefully on the unforseeable consequences that would result from the implementation of these criminal plans, which would seriously imperil international peace and security.

Yours truly,

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

AIR DEFENSE MATERIEL REPORTEDLY ARRIVES

PY091005 Paris AFP in Spanish 0359 GMT 9 Nov 84

[By Arturo Gudino]

[Excerpt] Managua, 8 Nov (AFP) -- Highly reliable sources have disclosed to AFP that the Soviet freighter Bakuriani in the port of Corinto did not bring MIG planes to Nicaragua, but acknowledged that the ship did unload abundant military materiel and some air defense means in the past few hours.

D'ESCOTO READS COMMUNIQUE ON CURRENT SITUATION

PA090321 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0147 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Statement and Communique read by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to members of the diplomatic corps at Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry -- live]

[Text] [D'Escoto] Your excellencies ambassadors, members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Nicaragua, friends of the press:

Everyone is aware of the Reagan administration's obsession with crushing the Sandinist people's revolution and overthrowing our government. This obsession can only be characterized as pathological. It has led the U.S. Government to systematically carry out for almost 4 years the most flagrant violations of the most fundamental principles established by international law and the UN Charter for international coexistence.

In its totally illegal and immoral determination to deny the Nicaraguan people the exercise of their right to self-determination, the Reagan administration has been waging a real war against Nicaragua through its mercenary forces that the Central Intelligence Agency organizes, trains, finances, and directs.

Nevertheless, up until a few days ago, the Reagan administration took care to present to the world the image of a government that did not rule out the use of dialogue, negotiation, and diplomacy to peacefully resolve what it described as the Central American crisis. It is also true that they openly admitted that their foreign policy uses two paths, what they term the two-track policy [preceding four words in English]. By this they mean that although it is true that they were interested in the use of dialogue, diplomacy, and negotiation to resolve situations or tensions, they also believed no matter how contradictory this might seem, in the need to complement diplomacy with a good dose of pressure or armed actions to more effectively persuade their counterpart to accept the U.S. impositions.

For many months now they have been repeating that the Central American peace initiative sponsored by the Contadora Group, Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, and Mexico, is not only the best way to attain peace and detente in the region, but possibly the only way left to resolve the Central American crisis.

The secret document prepared for the meeting of the U.S. National Security Council held in Washington on Tuesday of last week, which was presided over by President Reagan himself, is widely known. Several days ago THE WASHINGTON POST printed the text of the secret document. In it the Reagan administration boasts of having been able to effectively block the Contadora Group peace proposal and, according to what they say, of making three Central American countries, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica, representatives of the interests of the United States to alter the document or prevent that it be signed.

We believe that this decision and policy has brought about a very dangerous weakening of the Contadora Group's negotiating process to the extent that I dare call it a fatal blow to Contadora from which we are not certain that it can recover.

Since then there has been a qualitative and quantitative increase of aggressions and airspace violations against Nicaragua. Several days ago we had the case of the supersonic SR-71 spy plane, the so-called "Blackbird" that overflew Nicaraguan airspace. Not only did it attempt to frighten people, but it was conducting a mission that is equally reprehensible from the standpoint of law and the UN Charter.

The night before last, when the American people were receiving the results of their elections, U.S. television networks interrupted their electoral coverage to intersperse news flashes on the alleged imminent arrival of MIG aircraft in Nicaraguan harbors. As soon as the first of such reports was made we contacted the television network that issued it and flatly denied the report, which cited Pentagon sources. I have not used the term "charges" because in any case we believe that the arrival of such planes would not constitute a crime. Nicaragua as an independent and sovereign state is entitled, as are all the world's countries, to defend itself, its sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This right includes the right to procure all necessary means to guarantee its defense. Nonetheless, we found it was important to deny such reports because we knew that the Reagan administration would manipulate the report to portray Nicaragua as a warmongering country that is engaged, and is trying to engage its Central American neighbors, in the arms race.

Between 0815 and 0820 this morning you probably heard an explosion similar to the one that was heard some days ago produced when supersonic planes break the sound barrier. This was a new violation of our airspace by a SR-71 aircraft, a "Blackbird," which entered Nicaraguan airspace over the Chinandega area and exited it over the Bluefields region. This violation prompted us to immediately forward another protest note to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. He has obviously not answered it, not only because it was sent only a few hours ago, but because he does not usually deign to answer our protest notes. Nonetheless, it has been answered already, though indirectly, in the statement made by a U.S. State Department spokesman who this afternoon said that Shultz would not answer the note because the charges it contained were absurd. He was not only referring to the protest over the aircraft but also the one over the war frigates that made offensive maneuvers against a Soviet cargo ship that was approaching the port of Corinto and entered Nicaraguan territorial waters at a distance of 5 miles off our coastline.

You know this perfectly well. I just wanted to mention it to make known to you the State Department's reaction to our protest. The reaction was made known through its spokesman. The reaction was simply to term our protest absurd.

We also have information about a very suspicious mobilization at the Fort Bragg military base in North Carolina, where leaves for the soldiers at the base have been cancelled. We also have information indicating that the 101st paratrooper division of Fort Campbell in Kentucky has been mobilized and sent to Fort Stuart in Georgia.

A few minutes ago, before coming to this hall, we heard the news -- I still do not exactly know its meaning -- of U.S. naval maneuvers on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The report mentioned 17 ships with 15,000 men on the Atlantic coast and 23 warships on the Pacific coast.

Nicaragua believes that the situation is extremely serious and proof of this is what some of you here heard just 20 or 25 minutes ago at the Plaza of the Revolution in the farewell ceremony for the student production battalions. They had been scheduled to leave in the next few days to take part to the coffee harvest but at the farewell ceremony, the students were told that new orders were being issued. They were told that it was unfortunate that the coffee would be lost, but it would be even more unfortunate to permit the loss of the fatherland. These student production battalions, comprised of some 20,000 youths, are being totally reoriented towards defense and towards the defense of Managua. Many of our best trained cadres for the defense of Managua were being sent to the task of production and the harvest of coffee. In the current circumstances, our government and the FSLN National Directorate have decided that we must desist from that very important effort because we consider that the gravity of the situation caused by the increased aggressiveness, hostility, and threats by the Reagan administration demand this. I wanted -- and this was the reason why I called your excellencies the ambassadors accredited in Nicaragua and the press -- to make known to you a communique issued by the government junta. It states:

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reports to the Nicaraguan people and the international community that in the face of the escalation of aggressions promoted by the current U.S. Government and in the face of the reiterated threats against the Nicaraguan people's self-determination and sovereignty, we have decided to convoke the UN Security Council. Beginning on 6 November, the day in which the U.S. elections were held, Nicaragua has been the victim of an all-out press campaign promoted by the State Department, the Pentagon, and the Central Intelligence Agency for the purpose of presenting to the U.S. public a warmongering image of Nicaragua that will permit them to have the tolerance or support of the U.S. people for their terrorist plans against Nicaragua. In this way, they are trying to distort the will of the U.S. people who cast their votes for a candidate who in his campaign said he would promote peace in his new term. This deceitful campaign has been reinforced with threats from the highest U.S. Government authorities against the integrity, sovereignty, and self-determination of the Nicaraguan people. In addition, there have been acts of provocation, such as on 7 November when a U.S. frigate and airplane violated Nicaragua's territorial waters and airspace and on 8 November when a U.S. SR-71 spy plane violated our airspace.

In view of these grave actions, in addition to the internal measures already adopted to guarantee the armed mobilization of our people in the face of a possible U.S. attack, the Nicaraguan Government is convoking the Security Council to make it aware of this grave situation that threatens the security of a UN member. Nicaragua defends the right to defend itself and will continue to carry out the general plans that the government has been implementing for the defense of the revolution. At the same time, it reaffirms its sovereign and inalienable right to adopt every measure and acquire the necessary means to guarantee the defense of the fatherland in the face of the unjustified and criminal mercenary aggression and the danger of a direct attack by the U.S. Army.

We are sure that the international community will reject the current warmongering hysteria against Nicaragua and will never accept the holocaust that a direct intervention by U.S. troops would provoke in Nicaragua and the Central American region.

Managua, 8 November 1984. After 50 years, Sandino lives.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordova Rivas

Messrs ambassadors and friends of the press, this is what we wanted to report to you on this occasion.

JAIME WHEELOCK DISCUSSES CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

PA090453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0024 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Speech given by Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan Minister of Agricultural Development and Agarian Reform, commemorating the eighth anniversary of the death of FSLN hero Carlos Fonseca; at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the National Directorate, Companero Commanders Tomas Borge Martinez, Victor Tirado Lopez, Humberto Ortega Saavedra; Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Companeros Carlos Carrion, Dora Maria Tellez, brothers all:

Today and tonight, filled with warmth with youth and flags, we meet here with the fighting youth of Nicaragua to commemmorate first of all the eight anniversary of the death of chief of our revolution, Carlos Fonseca. [slogans chanted]

In addition, we are celebrating for the first time today the anniversary of the foundation of the FSLN. We are doing this on 8 November becasue we consider that the anniversary of our founding which we had fixed for July, has been ignored in each of the anniversaries of our revolution.

Today, our FSLN no longer exists only in the hopes and the works of its founder. Today we are over 15,000 militants behind the national directorate, and over 800,000 activists organized in powerful axes of the masses, which are the support of the revolution. [applause] The FSLN is everywhere, in all trenches, in all work fronts, in all schools, participating in all the tasks demanded by society.

In these past few months of untiring struggle, defeating the mercenary aggression, and having achieved an electoral victory, we are facing very difficult tasks and challenges. First we must fact the difficulties imposed on us by an international crisis which we cannot solve but which forces us to fight against its main effects. But first of all, we must struggle against the current aggression and, above all, against the dangers of a greater aggression which is becoming an imminent reality.

Naval exercises with the participation of naval forces from the United States and other countries began on 19 October. In the 13 [as heard] inter-American war games of 1984 beginning on 15 October, naval maneuvers that have included areas off our coasts have also been held. The Caribbean naval maneuver in Puerto Rican areas with the participation of six U.S. warships began on 24 October. In this period, a joint aerial exercise was planned and implemented among forces of the United States and other aggressive countries that seek to maintain an aggressive presence in the Caribbean.

The U.S. military presence in the area is huge. It is unprecedented. It is constantly surrounding our coasts. The CVN-68 aircraft carrier Nimitz left the Guantanamo naval base. It was stressed that its presence in Caribbean waters has the objective of maintaining pressure on Nicaragua and other countries. It is believed that it will be present off our coasts in the next few days.

In addition to the press campaign and the warmongering hysteria, we are concerned about unequivocal signs that Reagan is preparing an interventionist and aggressive action for these days. What are the concrete actions?

Yesterday a Soviet cargo ship on a normal mission entering the port of Corinto was pursued by a U.S. frigate.

In an aggressive action, it entered our territoral waters in flagrant violation and pursued some of our coastal and port defense ships. They had previously intimidated cargo ships through the communications of those ships near our coasts. The CIA later mined our ports. They are now pursuing merchant ships.

In past days, we have been the object of criticism that there was not much environment for the elections here. We were also criticized by Reagan administration spokesmen because we limited some news media used by the CIA here in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, they can violate our airspace 63 times, they can enter our territorial waters, they can launch a war of aggression, they can attack freedom of trade -- they say they are at the vanguard of freedom of trade in the world -- but nevertheless they do not feel ashamed. Now they have begun provocations that imply grave risks of friction because although we have instructed our armed forces, navy, and companeros in defense that they should not be provoked by those maneuvers, if this type of violation of our territory continues, there will certainly be a reply from Nicaragua.

As part of a responsible conglomerate of nations that acknowledge and respect the rights they have agreed upon in international agreements, we prefer to resort to the dialogue, to the political solution, and not to war. We must do something to prevent a war and to disperse and neutralize provocations.

In the first place, our country is asking today for a UN Security Council meeting so we can report to this body on the violation of international principles and the unacceptable threats the U.S. Government is making to our country.

Let us be honest, we cannot talk about U.S. intervention, because these are not the days of Moncada, who called U.S. forces to intervene in Nicaragua. We cannot talk about an intervention as in the days the country was governed by the Diaz and the Chamorros. We are talking about a war that the United States is waging against a Latin American country whose government has full support of the people. [applause]

This is a war that Reagan will wage against Nicaragua and which Nicaragua will know how to repel with courage and honor. In this war Reagan will have to destroy the political framework and concept that has prevailed in Latin America up to now. It is not possible for that nation to wage a war against a Latin American country and makes the entire population the victim of a holocaust without a reaction that the United States will always remember. [crowd shouts: They will not pass!]

Nicaragua has the right to defend itself in view of the situation. It is not a party, a program, or a group that is at stake. It is Nicaragua's existence that is at stake. As Nicaraguans, we cannot expect others to come to defend us. We must defend ourselves. [applause]

It is absolutely necessary and virtually the duty of this country's leaders and of the people to arm themselves, to defend themselves, and to prepare their legitimate defense. But what has happened? Those who are attacking us are demanding that we lay down our arms, while they attack us with the intention to kill us. We cannot never refuse any weapon that is effective for our country's defense. [applause]

The first duty of every Nicaraguan is to defend their country. Since our population is not large, we must choose what task to assign to the youths who are today waiting to participate in the coffee harvest.

We are thinking about this, especially today, after one violation of our airspace and then a second violation by an SR-71 supersonic reconnaissance plane, named the "Blackbird." We analyzed the situation. We were figuring things out.

We were busy trying to find the answer to this dangerous situation and we reached the conclusion that what we all must do, beginning today, is to defend the country's sacred rights. [applause]

Where is the center of our country? It is here in Managua, safeguarding the remains of our leader Carlos Fonseca. [applause]

The first thing we must defend and the last thing we must abandon is the center of Nicaragua, specifically Managua. [applause]

The companeros of the general staff and especially companeros Humberto Ortega and Tomas Borge Martinez, defense and interior ministers respectively, explained their concern because most of the officers and the cadres for the defense of Managua, had to leave for the coffee harvest. These included not just the cadres and officers, but also large contingents, who, if they did not have to participate in the coffee harvest, would be working on the security of the neighborhoods in which they live. The truth is that 20,000 youths organized in battalions represent a force, a formidable force in the defense. But they are also the vanguard of a defense. They are the dynamic and leading element, the nerve center, the backbone of that defense.

Therefore, we have decided that it is better to let the coffee go than to lose our country. [applause]

Therefore, as of today, the student battalions will have to change their combat order and prepare for combat to defend Managua. [applause and crowd shouting slogans]

The decision is a hard one, but it is the consequence of a criminal and cynical mind that is violating our basic right, and represents the price we must pay to be free and preserve our decorum. We could probably avoid difficulties, like Honduras, which is totally occupied by the United States and which, in fact, is no longer a republic.

It is our mission to defend what we inherited, and we are going to do so. It is a difficult decision to make, particularly after observing the happiness in your faces, all ready with your clothes and knapsacks, your determination and hopes, to serve the fatherland, the people, and the revolution in that trench. But you must rest assured that this is, for the time being, the trench which we are to turn into a bastion, and which will be a tomb for the intervenors. [applause]

Near here, some time ago, several young farmhands picked up some rocks because they had nothing else. One of these rocks soared through the air and landed in the face of an intervenor. Now, we not only have rocks, we also have weapons. [applause] We have weapons so that Managua may be defended by scores and scores of thousands of combatants. [applause] If Matagalpa is defended and surrounded by trenches; if Leon is going to fight with whatever forces it may have; and if Rivas, Masaya, Jinotega, Esteli, Chontales, Boaco, and all other cities of the country are going to defend themselves in their own territory, how then could we possibly remove the nerve and spirit of the revolution from Managua? [applause]

Then that is what we are going to do. Mr Reagan knows better than to think that we are scared. True, we are concerned and tense about our people having to undergo such a dramatic and threatening situation. How can we forget out mutilated children, and our dead children, killed by the U.S. grenades, by instructions of the U.S., of Shultz, who says we must admit that in some conflicts there may be innocent victims. We are concerned and it hurts us, but we must always be prepared. We shall defend Nicaragua with the drive and stubbornness of Carlos Fonseca. We shall also make sure, through the National Directorate and the government, that this decision does not mean that we are going to lose our coffee. We are sure that the people will find an answer.

We appeal to the fervor and heroism of the natives of Matagalpa and Jinotega to make every possible effort to avoid losing our coffee. We appeal to our companeros who are not in condition to defend the cities, to learn how to pick the coffee. We refer to state workers, like our secretaries, our technicians, and administrators [applause], who will have to help solve the problem. Let us be sure, however, that if we lose something, it will not be our sovereignty and our national dignity. [applause]

As of today, we begin making plans to organize the defense, and in the next few days, every youth and everyone in Managua will receive a rifle to defend our homeland. [applause; chanting of slogans] We are going to win in defense. We are going to win in production. Wh will come out strengthened. We will be better revolutionaries. We will truly be continues of the FSLN, children of Sandino, and children and brothers of Carlos Fonseca. For the free fatherland we will contribute all our efforts for defense. For the worthy fatherland, we will defend the capital. Let us reject the interventionists and those who want war against our people. We are the bearers of the olive branch of peace, but in our right hand we also have the rifle of war. Above all, we have the virtue of loving our fatherland and the duty, above everything else, to be like Carlos Fonseca, the founder of the FSLN who taught us that free fatherland or death is the slogan.

EMBASSY IN CARACAS SCORES U. S. 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

PA062220 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 14 D

[Text] The Nicaraguan Embassy in Venezuela issued a statement in which it refers to a campaign against that Central American country that consists of spreading rumors about the arrival of MIG's. The text of the Nicaraguan Embassy's statement follows.

"The Nicaraguan Embassy wishes to bring to the people's attention a communique issued by the Nicaraguan Government. The U.S. news media has been spreading false rumors that MIG's will arrive in the next few days in the port of El Bluff. The Nicaraguan Government denounces to the international community that such press campaigns are just a pretext by the U.S. Government to increase its present aggression through the bombings of various economic and military objectives, which represents an imminent threat to the civilian and military population in El Bluff, Bluefields and Rio Escondido under the false argument that the Nicaraguan Government, which is working on its ports, is receiving MIG's.

"Sincerely yours,

"Nicaraguan Embassy; Caracas Venezuela"

U.S. CITIZENS IN MANAGUA PROTEST U.S. POLICY

PA070440 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] In front of the U.S. Embassy in Managua U.A. citizens demanded an end to the aggressions against Nicaragua and a change in the policy towards Central America. The citizens who make up a construction brigade for peace delivered a note to the U.S. consul general in Nicaragua protesting the U.S. Government's interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS, U.S. POLICY

PA080423 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid -- Commander Daniel Ortega has stated that the Nicaraguan elections must force the United States to put its feet on the ground and to realize that the revolution is firmly supported by the Nicaraguan people.

In an exclusive interview published in the latest issue of the weekly INTERVIU, which went on sale today, Commander Ortega stressed that the costs of Washington's aggressive policy are hard on the Nicaraguans and on the U.S. people as well. He added: Therefore, the solution to the problems between Nicaragua and the United States should not be a military confrontation. There should not be war; there should be dialogue and political solution. We have a great opportunity for this in Contadora.

The interview is published in five pages, including two pages in the main part of the weekly with a color photograph of the Sandinist leader and the headline: Nicaraguan President-Elect Daniel Ortega Speaks; The Solution in Nicaragua is Dialogue.

In his remarks, Commander Ortega emphasized: The votes have been in favor of peace. We hope that these elections will make the U.S. Government think about the costs of its policy of aggression.

After pointing out that the military invasion of Grenada last year cost U.S. lives, Ortega warned that in Nicaragua the costs would be very high for the U.S. people and that they would not achieve a military victory in Nicaragua.

Ortega added that with the institutionalization of democracy in Nicaragua through the elections, the lines to be followed by the new government are based on the fulfillment of the FSLN program and on the search for peace, a mixed economy, and a nonaligned foreign policy.

D'ESCOTO MEETS PRESS, DISCUSSES CONTADORA, UN ROLES

PA090435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0215 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Press conference held by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman at the Foreign Ministry in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] First of all, Mr Minister, what is the importance of the Contadora Group, and in your opinion what should be Contadora Group's role [words indistinct]?

[D'Escoto] Well, we have contacted some of the governments of the Contadora Group and we will not only contact all of the Contadora Group governments, but also all the friendly governments in the world. As I said at the beginning of this press conference, I think that we are going through very difficult moments for Contadora's negotiating process, since the United States has adopted measures devised and intended to block the acceptance of the Contadora Document, or to totally modify the document, so that it will no longer be a Contadora Group proposal, and instead will be a proposal of the U.S. State Department. I honestly believe that Contadora is mortally wounded. However, we must and we are doing everything possible to save it, and of course, we are sure that the Contadora Group governments are also doing the same.

[Reporter] Father, would you please tell us about the meaning and significance of what the government junta's communique said regarding an holocaust, not only in Nicaragua, but on the Central American region?

[D'Escoto] Well, we are totally convinced that should U.S. threats against Nicaragua become a reality through a direct invasion of U.S. troops...we are totally convinced that independently of what the official policy or official reaction on the part of the other governments in the region will be...we are totally convinced that our Central American brothers will respond as they have done in the past under similar circumstances that in some cases were not even as serious as what could happen now. [sentence as heard] Obviously, I am referring to our national war.

I certainly believe that not only in Central America, but throughout the continent, in Latin American countries, and perhaps even in the United States, there would be tremendous popular protest.

[Reporter] Father D'Escoto, this is [name indistinct] from CBS. Could you please tell us in English the reason why the Nicaraguan Government has decided to go to the UN Security Council and [words indistinct]?

[D'Escoto] I'm sorry, but right now we are only answering in Spanish. Maybe afterwards we could try to do something else. However, we already discussed the situation at the press conference yesterday and the latest is that we are going to the UN Security Council, which is justified by what we have said before. Therefore, let's continue the press conference in Spanish, in order not to have to be shifting from Spanish to English. I also believe that at this time the radio is broadcasting this conference, and our people do not speak English, so....

[CBS reporter] What I would like to ask you is what do you expect from going to the United Nations, specifically what has [words indistinct]?

[D'Escoto] As you know, the UN Security Council is the highest institution in the world responsible for guaranteeing or ensuring international peace and security. This is not only necessary in actual war situations, but also to adopt preventive measures, to avoid an undesirable outcome to the different crises in the world. So, it is our duty to alert the UN Security Council about the current situation in Nicaragua: about the attacks, violations, threats we are confronting from the U.S. Government. It is also the UN Security Council's duty to adopt the measures called for in the UN Charter in order to try to prevent a direct invasion on Nicaragua, to put an end to the U.S. Government's attacks on Nicaragua which have lasted nearly 4 years, and to demand respect for the Nicaraguan people's right to live in peace and to decide on their own destiny without any foreign intervention or pressure.

[CBS reporter] This is not the first time that Nicaragua has gone to the UN Security Council, and in reality, it seems like nothing has been accomplished.

[D'Escoto] Yes, that's true, but I would not say that the Council has not responded, but simply that so far it has not been possible to have the United States listen, obey and act as it should as a permanent member of the Security Council. We have also gone to the International Court of Justice, and although the process there has not ended, the Court has already issued interim preventive measures and has asked the United States to put an end to its attacks on Nicaragua. However, the United States has simply ignored these orders, and despite the Court's decision, despite Resolution No 530 of the UN Security Council, it has continued acting as an international transgressor, as an international outlaw [preceding two words in English]. This is the truth. However, we will continue to resort to the means available through our organization, in order to find peaceful solutions to situations or controversies.

[Question indistinct]

[Voz de Nicaragua announcer] The question is by Xochin Boas of Barcelona's VANGUARDIA. He asks if the mobilization of the production battalions to the mountains implies that the defense of Managua is the absolute priority at this time. He also asks your opinion on the reaction of Nicaraguans and (?of the counterrevolution) who disagree with the revolution in the event of an invasion.

[D'Escoto] The defense of Managua is indeed a priority. That is why we issued new orders to the youths who gathered at Revolution Square before the mausoleum of Carlos Fonseca.

They were being sent off to the mountains to harvest coffee. You ask what reaction Nicaraguans who do not fully agree with the revolutionary process would have in the event of a direct aggression by U.S. troops against Nicaragua. We believe, and we have always maintained this that there should be patriotic opposition in Nicaragua. However, I presonally believe that in Nicaragua, as in other Latin American countries, there are still lackeys, not as many as in the past, who sympathize with and act as representatives of the interests of other governments, not of the interests of the Nicaraguan people. Nonetheless, I am completely certain that the immense majority of Nicaraguans, even those who do not fully agree with the FSLN, will react patriotically in the event of an invasion. If a direct invasion by U.S. troops against the Nicaraguan people and our right to self-determination occurs, the whole world will be able to see that our slogan "free fatherland or death" is not meaningless words. In those words we faithfully express the deepest and most sacred feeling of the Nicaraguan people.

[Question indistinct]

["Voz de Nicaragua" announcer] The reporter wishes to know the source of the report on the airborne division and the ships that are heading toward Nicaragua's coast right now, and the exact location of those ships.

[D'Escoto] At no time did I state that the ships are heading toward Nicaragua's coasts. I said that the report had been received just as I was coming here and that it mentioned 17 vessels in the Atlantic and 23 in the Pacific. I said that the 17 vessels in the Atlantic have 15,000 men on board. I do not recall how many men are on board the vessels that are in the Pacific. However, I did not obtain specific facts on the exact location of the vessels. It was a last minute report and I did not make more of it then, although it could be something dangerous. The news was broadcast by U.S. television. The other report on the mobilization and measures that are being taken at Fort Bragg and Fort Campbell is public knowledge. We obtained it through our monitoring system that covers U.S. media.

[Question indistinct]

["Voz de Nicaragua" announcer] A "Voz de Nicaragua" reporter is asking if the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is in contact with the U.S. Department of State to find out if the next round of talks at Manzanillo will be held as it was agreed and if Nicaragua has received any answer about this.

[D'Escoto] The latest round of talks at Manzanillo ended recently. There is talk now of a new round of talks in mid-November, between the 15th and 20th of the month. However, everyone must agree in that [words indistinct]. It is completely conradictory to feign interest in defending their demands through peaceful means while taking measures [passage indistinct].

EFFORTS MADE TO SET DATE FOR MEETING WITH U.S.

PA081506 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has maintained contact with the U.S. State Department to establish a date for the continuation of the talks which the two governments have been maintaining in an attempt to iron out the main differences separating them. Officials of the two countries are trying to decide when the next round of talks will be held [words indistinct] in Manzanillo, Mexico, on 29 and 30 October, a Nicaraguan diplomatic source disclosed. Regardless of the results of the recent elections in the United States and Nicaragua, our officials will continue to make bilateral and multilateral efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict, the source reported.

PSN OFFICIAL TERMS REAGAN REELECTION 'BAD NEWS'

PA072320 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] While commenting on the announcement made last night to the effect that Ronald Reagan considered himself reelected to the office of President of the United States, Domingo Sanchez Salgado, presidential candidate of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], said that the Nicaraguan people must prepare to defend the homeland. Sanchez Salgado warned that this was bad news for the Nicaraguan people.

[Begin recording] Undoubtedly, the sad news that Reagan was reelected is bad and fatal for Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] that Reagan will step up his escalation against the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. A victory for Mondale would not have represented a very big change, but it would have meant less warmongering. He only threatened to put us in quarantine, whereas Reagan threatens us with an invasion. He says that he will continue to struggle to get funds for the counterrevolution and this we must interpret between the lines as meaning direct U.S. intervention against Nicaragua.

We must not sit down and cry, but this means that the Nicaraguans must begin to realize that we must prepare to face the worst that could happen to us. It is a crucial moment for all Nicaraguans and we, the PSN, even though we came in last in the elections, will continue firm in the defense of the revolution and the homeland. [end recording]

When it was announced last night that Ronald Reagan considered himself the winner in yesterday's elections in the United States, Agustin Jarquin Anaya, president of the Social Christian Party, said that it would not have been too much different if Mondale had won. Jarquin Anaya said that Reagan's policy of financing the Somozist henchmen and sending frigates to the Nicaraguan coast and spy planes to fly over our country is due to the fact that there is a circle of violence that must be overcome with a political response. Jarquin Anaya said that the most important thing is that the Nicaraguans seek a national reconciliation by strengthening the national dialogue. The solutions to the Nicaraguan problems must come not from Washington, but from Nicaragua and by the Nicaraguans, Agustin Jarquin added.

CARLOS NUNEZ SAYS REAGAN REELECTION 'MENACE'

PA080356 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Carlos Nunez Tellez, commander of the revolution, president of the State Council and the FSLN's first National Constituent Assembly candidate, said that Ronald Reagan's reelection is a menace for the world and for Nicaragua.

The revolutionary leader said that elections in the United Staes and in Nicaragua are not the same. While Reagan was elected by 46 [as heard] percent of the voters, in Nicaragua 70 percent of the voters elected their president.

[Begin recording] The most important difference between the elections in Nicaragua and those in the United States is that while the government in Nicaragua is elected by an overwhelming majority of the population, in the United States the government has been elected by a minority, if we take into consideration the abstentionism of 46 percent of the voters. We can safely say that the President of the United States is not elected by the majority of the people of the United States.

Reagan's reelection represents a menace for Nicaragua, for Central America, and the rest of the world. The revolutionary government has issued a communique reiterating Commander Daniel Ortega's words urging the people to be prepared to defend the country. Reagan's reelection will mean an increase in U.S. aggressive imperialist policy and probably an intervention against Nicaragua. [end recording]

REAGAN PREDICTED TO FURTHER PENTAGON PLAN

PA071643 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Three of Reagan's most influential collaborators, namely Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, CIA Director William Casey, and UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick have opposed negotiations with Nicaragua and advocate destruction of the Sandinist revolution.

The first objective of a second Reagan administration will be to further the implementation of a $400-million Pentagon plan that foresees a military victory in El Salvador for 1986 and for which the Congress must still approve some $70 million.

For its part, the Pentagon is planning to further and extend its regional maneuvers, especially in Honduras and for the first time in El Salvador at year's end, aimed at applying pressure on Nicaragua and the Salvadoran guerrilla.

As for Nicaragua, it is believed that with today's victory, Reagan will successfully get Congress to reassign funds to the CIA aimed at aiding counterrevolutionaries and will also redouble military and economic pressures.

The great unknown is whether Ronald Reagan will venture to launch a military intervention in El Salvador or Nicaragua should local U.S. Armed Forces be stopped or fail to achieve their objectives.

4 NOV ELECTIONS DESCRIBED AS 'POLITICAL MIRACLE'

PA080112 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Beyond the News Reports" feature by Carlos Chamorro: "A People's Victory"]

[Text] As Daniel Ortega Saavedra, FSLN presidential candidate and commander of the revolution, has said, the people voted for the people. And how! Daniel also said that the greatest triumph was the massive participation by the people. In sum, the most important thing was that the people voted freely and en masse, in totally clean and pure elections. The elections were unprecedented not only here in Nicaragua but anywhere in the world, according to the views expressed by many international observers.

This is what has caused surprise, admiration and no little envy, especially within the most reactionary quarters inside and outside the country. In fact, U.S. President Reagan recently declared that the elections in Nicaragua were going to be a Soviet-style farce. However, the truth is the other way around. The farce took place in the United States, where the people have been duped by a fraudulent electronic charade. In fact, curiously and paradoxically, in the modern world many Western democracies are no longer democracies, or, as the most astute political observers have already noticed, perhaps they never were.

In that respect, Nicaragua has given the world a prime example of participation by the people, total ideological freedom as has perhaps never been seen elsewhere, and broad political pluralism. For example, where else in the world can so many political parties with various ideologies participate in an election with so much freedom? Certainly not in the United States or in other allegedly democratic countries in Europe and Latin America, where the political parties face certain restrictions.

Our election was held in an atmosphere of exemplary order and tranquility, despite the fact that a foreign power is imposing an implacable and blatantly aggressive war on our country. It was like a political miracle and not like an electronic electoral farce as held in Reaganland.

PRAGUE MAYOR SIGNS ACCORD, VIEWS ELECTIONS

PA072219 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Managua Reconstruction Board Minister Samuel Santos and Frantisek Stafa, lord mayor of Prague, have signed a cooperation agreement.

Prior to the signing of the agreement, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra met with Frantisek Stafa, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Afterwards, Mayor Stafa and Minister Samuel Santos signed a cooperation agreement, according to which Prague will provide Managua with materials for road repair and sanitation operations and trucks.

Then, Companero Stafa presented a rifle to Santos as a tribute to defense.

We asked the Prague mayor to comment on the elections.

[Begin Stafa recording in Czech with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish] [Words indistinct] these elections have had a real democratic impact. All the political parties have had the opportunity to participate in the elections. They have been able to prepare during the electoral campaign. Your country's highest leader has just informed me that 82 percent of the Sandinists voted for his party. [end recording]

ARGENTINE JUSTICIALIST PARTY CONGRATULATES ORTEGA

PA071925 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The first messages of congratulations for Commanger of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, FSLN presidential candidates respectively, began arriving yesterday as a result of the preliminary reports on the 4 November elections. The Justicialist Party of Argentina congratulated the Nicaraguan people for the 4 November democratic process and sent the FMLN candidates an enthusiastic message on their electoral victory, which ratifies the people's desire to build a new Nicaragua.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ CONGRATULATES DANIEL ORTEGA

PA071856 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1228 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has sent a telegram to Daniel Ortega congratulating him on his election as president of Nicaragua.

In the message Gonzalez expressed his government's conviction that the 4 November elections "will constitute a firm step toward the consolidation of the objectives of the Nicaraguan revolution, political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment as the basis for the peace and prosperity of the Nicaraguan people."

In this sense, Gonzalez added, "the recently initiated national dialogue among the political and social forces of Nicaragua is cause for renewed hope."

The Spanish prime minister conveyed his best wishes "for the Nicaraguan people's future in peace and liberty and for the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two nations."

WPC CHAIRMAN CONGRATULATES ORTEGA ON VICTORY

PA082143 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra sent a warm congratulatory message to Nicaraguan President-elect Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra today on the occasion of the Sandinist victory in the 4 November elections.

Chandra's message praised the Nicaraguan electoral process, as well as the vote counting process and the civic-mindedness of the Nicaraguan people, who went en masse to the 3,892 ballot-receiving boards that operated throughout the country. Chandra added that despite the aggressive policy launched by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua, the people's democracy is being built under FSLN leadership. Ortega Saavedra has received numerous messages from European and Latin American governments, as well as from international organizations and political parties.

PSC CONFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA082207 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Fanor Avendano, leader of the Social Christian Party, PSC, has announced that independently of the decision made by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, his party has decided to continue participating in the national dialogue.

The members of the PSC National Executive Council unanimously agreed that under the present circumstances, the dialogue is one of the main objectives to continue struggling for Nicaragua's democratization, Abendano noted.

After several meetings, the CDN has not yet determined its position regarding its participation in the talks and is currently analyzing the situation.

The PSC leader said that the talks are very positive. However, he said the government and the FSLN would be held responsible should a military invasion occur. He added: We will urge the government to refrain from getting involved in war.

USSR ENVOY ON ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET REVOLUTION

PA090350 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Nov 84 p 10

[Text] It is possible to avert a world war if all peace-loving forces join together toward that end, Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov has said. During a press conference, the Soviet ambassador described the Nicaraguan elections as "a victory for democracy."

Shlyapnikov held the press conference at the Soviet Embassy as part of the activities that the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship With Socialist Countries is staging to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which is being commemorated in November for reasons related to the calendar.

The ambassador noted that that was the first victorious revolution of the proletariat, and that it has achieved great success in a brief span of history. He pointed out the road full of obstacles that the USSR has had to travel in order to become today a country that is responsible for one-fifth of the world's production. Among the obstacles that he listed was the struggle against the internal counterrevolution, confrontation of foreign invasion by 14 capitalist countries, and the great patriotic war against Nazi Germany, a war in which 20 million Soviet lives were lost.

The struggle for world peace is a Soviet banner. The ambassador said that, in pursuit of its policy of aggression, the U.S. Government is continuing its imperialist world offensive "not only against socialism, but against all progressive forces."

Referring to the friendship between the USSR and Nicaragua, he said that the relations between the two countries are based strictly on equality, noninterference in the other's domestic affairs, and mutual respect. The USSR, he said, has supported Nicaragua and will continue to extend aid to Nicaragua without ulterior motives. As examples, he noted the donation of wheat, cultural exchanges, and assistance in health matters. he condemned the U.S. war preparations and its provocation of Nicaragua and, in the name of the Soviet people who 67 years ago saw the dawn break in old Russia, he praised the elections held by the Nicaraguan people on 4 November.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CLASHES WITH CONTRAS

PA070421 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry in Managua on 6 November]

[Text] Troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] inflicted 25 casualties on counterrevolutionaries yesterday during battles in the area of Ciudad Antigua, Nueva Segovia Department. Three companeros of the EPS died fulfilling their duty.

The Somozist criminals carried out two attacks and two harassment actions against peasant communities. Four citizens were killed and one was wounded in these actions. At 0600, the mercenaries attacked the Uli cooperative located 7 km east of Siuna, using heavy machineguns and 60 mm mortars. They withdrew to the north of the cooperative. The La Fonseca community located 19 km southeast of Nueva Guinea was also attacked. The harassment actions took place in the Jose Benito Escobar community located 20 km northeast of Nueva Guinea. The criminals used rifles, LAW rocket launchers, and 60 mm mortars. The La Esperanze community was also harassed. No damages were reported.

Managua, free Nicaragua, 6 November 1984. Free fatherland or death.

CONTRAS AMBUSH VEHICLE, ATTACK COOPERATIVE

PA081937 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday Somozist criminals ambushed a Nicaraguan Mining Development Corporation [Comdemina] jeep in a sector known as El Sombrero, 35 km southeast of Siuna. Anselmo Tercero Rivas and Audilio Mairena Cruz were riding in the vehicle accompanied by Enrigue Torres Tijerino, a second lieutenant of the Sandinist People's Army. All three were wounded as a result of the counterrevolutionary action. In addition, mercenaries attacked El Hormiguero cooperative with mortar fire. This cooperative is 12.5 km east of Siuna. No damage was done.

CONTRA ATTACK ON COOPERATIVE IN REGION 6 REPELLED

PA071257 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] While our people went to the ballot-receiving boards located in Region 6, Matagalpa, and Jinotega, the counterrevolution perpetrated several attacks on the zones of La Tronca, Yali, Pantasma, Wiwili, and Pancasan in an effort to obstruct the electoral process. Nevertheless, the attacks were again repelled by our fighters. (Carlos Zamora), political secretary of the regional committee in Region 6, discussed the latest counterrevolutionary attack:

[Begin Zamora recording] An attack was perpetrated on a cooperative that is near the area wherethe ballot-receiving boards were located. The counterrevolution attacked cooperative (Las Vegas) but the peasants in the cooperative repelled the attack. Afterward, the counterrevolution set fire to a coffee warehouse located in the zone of La Tronca, in a place called Bulbul. This same coffee warehouse was destroyed by the counterrevolution last year. This year, private coffee producers from the zone of Bulbul and La Tronca joined the state's efforts and practically rebuilt this warehouse in order to collect the coffee harvested by the producers in the area.

This morning the counterrevolution set fire to the warehouse and kidnapped a companero who was in charge of it. Nevertheless, we can say that elections throughout the region were carried out as planned. We still do not have information about the electoral results. This will be the responsibility of the regional electoral council; they will provide the people with information about the elections. We believe that a civic and political victory has been achieved in the region; we have also achieved a military victory, because the counterrevolution's plan to obstruct the electoral process was thwarted.

Even in the end, when it was obvious that the counterrevolution had lost the electoral battle despite the threats against the peasants, the contras' military command issued a communique saying a cease-fire would be declared, particularly in the areas where the fighting is the heaviest. Nevertheless, we have ascertained that the counterrevolution continued with its activities despite the communique. [end recording]

CLANDESTINE REPORTS ON ARRIVAL OF MIGS

PA082319 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2255 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] MIG airplanes have arrived in our fatherland. Reports received by our command through members of our internal resistance that operates in all the structures of the Managua misgovernment indicate that the first shipment of MIG-21 airplanes has arrived in our fatherland aboard a Soviet merchant marine ship that has docked in the port of Corinto.

The airplanes are coming camouflaged and in parts as if they were merchandise for various uses, specifically as machinery and other equipment for agriculture. The report adds that this is just the beginning of the shipments because since they are camouflaged as merchandise they cannot be brought in a single shipment since if journalists or foreign organizations made any check, they might find the parts of the planes.

We have also been informed that today they will be loaded in trucks and transported to the Soviet base in Punta Huete where Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, and Russian technicians are waiting for their toys of death to assemble them and put them into operation for the annihilation of our long-suffering people

SOVIET ENVOY PLEDGES SUPPORT AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

PA081513 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0450 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Havana, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Katushev has said here that the USSR and its people would be by the Cuban people's side should the United States launch a military attack against Cuba.

During an interview with PRELA on the occasion of the October Revolution, the Soviet ambassador in Havana said: "We understand the Cuban people's need to strengthen defense." He added: "Not only do we understand that, but we have given and will continue to give Cuba every resource needed to upgrade its defense capability."

According to the Cubans, the USSR supplies all the military equipment it needs free of cost.

As for trade, Cuba primarily imports oil from the USSR at rate significantly lower than the international market price. In addition, the Soviets buy approximately half of Cuba's sugar production at a rate considerable higher than the international market price.

Katushev reiterated that the USSR realizes that Cuba "is building socialism amid difficult conditions," that is, "amid continued U.S. imperialist harassement and aggressions."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NICARAGUAN DEVELOPMENTS

U.S. 'Intensifying Provocations

FL091256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has urgently called for the UN Security Council to convene so that Nicaragua can protest against the U.S. Government's escalating aggressions.

Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto read to the diplomatic corps accredited to Managua a communique on this matter from the Nicaraguan Junta of Government. The communique reiterates that Nicaragua has the right to defend itself, and that it will continue with its plans to do so. The document also reiterates the sovereign and inaliable right of Nicaragua to acquire those means necessary to guarantee its defense when it faces the risk of a direct attack by the United States.

The communique stated: We are sure that the international community will reject the military hysteria of the present U.S. Administration against Nicaragua, and will never accept the holocaust which would result from a U.S. attack.

Before reading the communique, D'Escoto said that 20,000 youths who were about to leave to take part in the coffee harvest were instead ordered to defend Managua before the real danger of a Yankee military intervention. D'Escoto said that the best military units, also prepared to harvest coffee, will be reordered to military duty. He spoke about the U.S. naval maneuvers taking place in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean, and mentioned that a press agency had reported on Thursday that the United States had sent 17 ships with 15,000 troops to the Atlantic, and another 23 ships to the Pacific.

Meanwhile, Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and national directorate member of the Sandinist Front, said that it was preferable for the coffee to be lost rather than the homeland. Wheelock added that starting today, the the orders for the student production brigades are to prepare themselves to defend Managua. He added that the Sandinist Front was not willing to abandon any of Nicaragua's cities, and said that in the next days, a rifle would be handed to each of the youths and to all inhabitants for the defense of Managua.

Meanwhile, U.S. Democrat Senator Christopher Dodd said the United States should not rule ut a direct military action in Nicaragua, if there was confirmation that the country had received Soviet MIG-21 planes. The senator said that if the United States confirmed the arrival of the aircraft in Nicaragua, every option would havt to be looked into before deciding to use the military option, although, he later warned that he could not categorically dismiss a military operation.

Dodd's comments can be added to those made by Democratic Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who also was for the use of U.S. military force against Nicaragua.

On this, the Pentagon announced that Honduras and El Salvador had begun joint naval-military maneuvers in the Gulf of Fonseca, supported by U.S. advisers. The maneuvers are being held at the time the Reagan administration is intensifying its provocations against the government and people of Nicaragua, which includes U.S. spy plane over-flights of the country in the past few hours.

U.S. Plane Fired Upon

FL081356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government today officially protested against the outright violation of its territorial waters by two U.S. frigates at the port of Corinto, when they pursued a Soviet merchant ship. Sandinist forces fired warning shots at the two ships and at a U.S. C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft which was flying 5 miles off the Nicaraguan coast. At the Nicaraguan reaction, the two frigates withdrew and are now 10 miles off Nicaragua's coasts.

Since early yesterday morning, the U.S. Government has reported that a Soviet ship was transporting heavy cargo, possibly MIG aircraft, to Nicaragua, which was denied by Managua officials.

Managua alerted the international community on the imminent danger of a direct military attack with U.S. troop participation.

An official communique reports that the United States is preparing the atmosphere for direct military attacks against Nicaraguan territory, as well as conditions for an attacks against Nicaraguan territory, as well as conditions for an attack with U.S. troop participation.

The Nicaraguan Government categorically states that it is false that any ship of any nationality is transporting combat planes to Nicaraguan ports, and it is also false that combat planes have been unloaded.

U.S. Media Campaign Denounced

FL081906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1507 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Commentary by Fernando Delgado -- read by announcer]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's administration seems to have manufactured the spark to justify direct military aggression in Nicaragua. With that objective in mind, White House and Pentagon strategists have elaborated a new anti-Nicaraguan plan and have used all their potential for journalistic misinformation, including satellite images, to orchestrate a gigantic propaganda campaign over the alleged unloading of Soviet-made MIG-21 aircraft in Nicaraguan territory. With this slanderous idea, the reelected Reagan administration fulfills two of its main foreign policy goals: to portray the USSR as interfering in the region and to pave the way, especially in U.S. public opinion, for a direct aggression in Nicaragua.

The much talked-about issue of the unloading of Soviet MIG-21's in Nicaragua is an attempt to create the climate and conditions for a direct U.S. military attack on Nicaraguan territory, as the Sandinist government has mentioned.

That Nicaraguan statement was confirmed by Reagan who, just after his reelection was announced, devoted part of his speech to the fabricated matter of the alleged Soviet planes in Nicaraguan territory. Undoubtedly, the new imperialist anti-Soviet and anti-Sandinist campaign could spark a U.S. attack against Nicaragua.

VIERA REITERATES GOVERNMENT STANCE ON NICARAGUA

PA080255 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 Oct 84 p D1

[By Imperio Rodriguez]

[Text] The Cuban Government is willing for its foreign policy in the Central American area to conform to the lineaments of the Contadora Group peace document.

The above statement was made by Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Viera to reporters at yesterday's session of the SELA council, where he confirmed that his country is in a position to contribute to a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, based on the peace document.

The Cuban diplomat pointed out that in the search for peace his government will assume any political obligation acceptable to the Central American governments. Viera noted that on several occasions, the Cuban Government has declared its willingness to contribute to achieving political and negotiated solutions in Central America. In fact, we think that peace can only be possible on the basis of negotiations and political agreement. In that respect, the group's peace document is most important.

He commented that the Nicaraguan Government had declared its willingness to sign it and said: "We have also voiced our willingness to accept whatever is acceptable to the five Central American countries."

Viera said that the Government of Nicaragua is willing to sign it and Cuba will be in a position to conduct its foreign policy in conformance with the document agreements. He feels that the possibilities for a negotiated solution in Central America are being interrupted by the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua and its military support to the Salvadoran Government, which makes peace impossible in the Salvadoran internal strife.

Referring to the observations made by some Central America governments with regard to the Contadora peace document, he commented that the document reflects a great effort, and the best would have been for all governments of the area to accept it. Viera commented that it is curious that the first observations did not come from the Central Americans, but from the United States. It seems obvious that there is a relation between that and the objections raised later by Honduras and El Salvador.

He believes that the Contadora Group and the other Central American countries must not set aside their efforts to achieve a political solution in Central America.

Viera was asked if Cuba would be willing to sign the document jointly with other Latin American Governments once it is finalized.

He said: I do not know if we will be asked to sign it, but I can say that we will assume any obligation assumed by Nicaragua. What is acceptable to the Nicaraguans is acceptable to the Cubans.

He also criticized the fact that the CIA manual was revealed at a time when there is so much hope for the peace document. This manual "not only encourages terrorism against the Nicaraguan authorities, it also trains terrorists, and even recommends the assassination of ranking Sandinist leaders."

Viera remarked that this is the most disreputable incident that has occurred in recent days. The U.S. is permanently hostile to Nicaragua and this is the first time in the history of the world that a so-called responsible government has issued a manual for terrorism. I believe that this is the main issue, and Nicaragua must defend itself from these actions. Where shall it look for that defense? I would say that a logical place is the United Nations.

Asked about the outlook for the Nicaraguan elections and the decision of the Liberal Party not to participate in it, the Cuban deputy foreign minister said that the electoral process counts on the participation of several opposition parties, which act with absolute freedom in their positions against the Sandinist authorities.

Viera pointed out: The election in Nicaragua is one of the most democratic ever held on the continent. There is a newspaper like LA PRENSA which dedicates over 70 percent of its daily space to attacking the government. I believe that does not happen in other Latin American countries. There are several radio stations, including those of the government, that are used by the opposition parties. There is a pluralistic play guaranteeing that the elections actually present several government options, both from the left and from the right.

He was also asked about the progress of the relations between Venezuela and Cuba, which have cooled in the past 5 years.

He said: The Bilateral relations with Venezuela are stable at this moment. There is nothing to affect them and we maintain a positive dialogue with the Venezuelan authorities.

ANGOLAN COMBATANTS TRAIN AT MILITARY SCHOOL

FL071942 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] We are in the heart of Angola, at the Heroes of (Cangamba) School where Angolan combatants are trained. The soldiers are trained for 3 months, then receive an additional month of instruction in what is called the combat cohesiveness course. After all this training, the units are incorporated into the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] to conduct operations in the interior or in other regions where they are needed. The director of the school is Captain Sebastian Cardoso Francisco, and Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces advises the school.

COMMENTARY ON NOVEMBER SALVADORAN TALKS

PA061258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The FMLN and FDR of El Salvador recently sent a document to the president of that Central American country asking him to establish favorable conditions for the upcoming meeting between the two sides, which is scheduled to take place in the second half of this month.

It should be recalled that on 15 October the first meeting of representatives of Jose Napoleon Duarte's government and the Salvadoran revolutionary forces headed by the FMLN and FDR took place in La Palma. The La Palma meeting was a positive step toward a possible peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America that could have dangerous consequences for peace in the region and even the world.

The Contadora Group and all peace-loving forces have been working intensively for years to find a political solution to the Central American conflict. Steps taken in that direction have been made more arduous and difficult by the aggressive policy pursued in the region by the United States. It is generally believed that the increasing U.S. interference in Central America is sole reason for the spread and aggravation of the conflict. The revolutionary vanguards grouped under the FMLN and FDR have always expressed their willingness to participate in a dialogue, although the strength of the guerrilla movement, which controls a large portion of the national territory, is increasingly obvious.

After Jose Napoleon Duarte, the chief of the Salvadoran Government, agreed to participate in a dialogue, the first session of this much-needed meeting was held on 15 October in La Palma, where the two parties signed a communique containing five basic points: to create a joint commission to analyze and attempt to reconcile the proposals presented by both sides; to attempt to incorporate all national sectors in the search for peace; to study the appropriate measures needed to humanize the armed conflict; to give priority to all factors leading to the establishment of peace in the shortest possible time; and to hold the next meeting in the second half of November.

In commenting on the results of the first meeting, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, declared that the hoped that the dialogue will lead to a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. The prelate is serving as the moderator in these talks between the government and the Salvadoran revolutionary forces.

Whether or not the second meeting is held at the scheduled time and in the scheduled manner will depend to a great extent on the attitude taken by the U.S. Government after the elections in that country. The present government in Washington, which is seeking reelection on Tuesday, has maintained an aggressive policy toward Central America in general and El Salvador in particular. The repeated meddling by President Ronald Reagan in Central American domestic affairs has been a continuous source of aggravation of the conflict. These intrusions have been partially disguised in the past few weeks of the U.S. electoral process. It will be necessary to wait for the election results to determine whether the present position of apparent moderation taken by the Reagan government is merely an electoral tactic. In any event the beginning of the dialogue in October and its possible continuation in the comings days have fully demonstrated certain facts that cannot be ignored: On the one hand, that is is possible to hold a dialogue to reach an understanding; that the revolutionary forces are an undisputable presence no one can ignore; and that progressive forces are genuinely willing to seek peace. On the other hand, it is almost certain that if the United States stops intervening in El Salvador the heroic Salvadoran people will very soon attain the peace they deserve.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ADDRESSES HAVANA CEMA SESSION

AU031855 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Hulgarian 31 Oct 84 p 1,7

[Report on speech by Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 39th CEMA session in Havana on 30 October]

[Text] Grisha Filipov conveyed cordial greetings to the participants on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This CEMA session is of great political and economic importance. It is taking place only few months after the CEMA member-countries economic summit conference when decisions of historic importance for further developing coopertion and deepening the socialist economic integration among our countries were made. For the first time since CEMA was created, its supreme body is holding a session outside Europe in the capital of the Republic of Cuba, the first socialist country on the American continent, Grisha Filipov emphasized.

Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam clearly show what kind of favorable possibilities are offered to the economically developing countries by participating equally in the international socialist division of labor and in the new international economic relations established within the framework of our socialist community.

The Bulgarian delegation listened attentively to the statement by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, eminent son of the Cuban people and one of the foremost political figures of our time. In his statement, he made a thorough analysis of the present socioeconomic situation in the world and stated a number of principles and constructive considerations about the further development of cooperation within the framework of our community. Everyone is aware of the fact that the 39th CEMA session is being held in a particularly complicated and tense international atmosphere, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation emphasized. The arms race policy pursued by the United States and the other NATO countries aim at achieving a strategic military superiority over the socialist countries. This policy confronts mankind with the threat of annihilation in a nuclear war. This policy has a negative affect on the development of international economic relations. The United States and certain of its allies are constantly erecting new obstacles to prevent the achievement of agreements on the most topical and important international issues. They continue to use of economic and trade relations as an instrument of political pressure and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, Grisha Filipov said.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently maintains the position that the development of normal economical relations would be impossible without halting the exploitation of the developing countries by the capitalist countries and without eliminating discrimination in international trade. Constructive proposals for normalizing international economic relations have been put forward in the jointly adopted documents of the fraternal socialist countries and particularly in the documents of the CEMA economic summit conference, and in a number of K. Chernenko's recent statements in which the true road toward resolving the problems of development was pointed out. A necessary condition for this is the realization of the Warsaw Pact's collective proposals and the USSR's peaceful initiatives on taking realistic measures in the sphere of disarmament, the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, and the establishment of lasting peace. In the period following the 27th CEMA session, our countries made a substantial step forward in their socioeconomic development.

Grisha Filipov spoke about our country's stable rate of economic development. In fulfilling the 12th BCP Congress decisions, the process of intensification of social production continued. The efforts of the working people in our country are now directed toward fulfilling the decisions of the national party conference, held at the beginning of 1984, improving the quality of production as one of the main elements in the intensive development of our economy and in Bulgaria's more active participation in the international socialist division of labor, he said.

Our country evaluates the decisions of the economic summit conference as being of historic importance and their fulfillment as vital. The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, personally, have set the fulfillment of the conference's decisions as one of the main and particularly important tasks to the competent state bodies, economic organizations and all working people.

In our view, the documents presented to the present session for discussion coincide in spirit and sense with the decisions of the economic summit conference and are also directed toward their fulfillment. We entirely approve them, emphasized Grisha Filipov.

We positively assess the new approach, proposed by the CEMA Executive Committee, to reviewing the work in the priority areas of cooperation in creating and producing modern equipment, and, first of all, in the spheres of microelectronics, robot technology, means of automation and cybernetics, and in automated systems in utilizing a uniform, unified, and element base, We also evaluate positively the measures for accelerating the work in these spheres, which have been adopted at the session. It is our duty to do everything to implement them. The Executive Committee's critical approach toward the evaluation of the results of the work done to implement the agreements in these spheres must be applied by each of CEMA's organs to their work in other priority areas, and first of all in mastering the production of many new materials, of certain types of highly efficient and scarce machines, advanced technologies, and, most especially, biotechnologies.

In 1985 we have to adopt a complex program for a scientific-technical progress covering a period of 15-20 years. The results we are expected to gain from it will depend to a great extent on the completion of the organization and on the forms and mechanisms applied. It is particularly important that the scientific-technical developments should result in the organization of new production and an improvemnet in both the quality and technological level of production of the basis of specialization and production-sharing. That is why we are of the opinion, the head of the Bulgarian delegation pointed out, that the next CEMA session, at the same time as discussing the complex program, should also comprehensively discuss the further improvement of scientific-technological achievements within the CEMA framework.

With a view to ensuring our countries' rational needs for power, fuel, and raw materials and their thrifty utilization, some long-term and complex programs have been drawn up by CEMA. In our opinion, they are of vital importance for the further development of our economies. In this connection, we would like to emphasize with gratitude the Soviet Union's particular contribution to the preparation of these programs.

The main thing that has to be done is to speed up as much as possible the elaboration of scientific-technological formulations and conditions so that the appropriate multilateral contracts, particularly regarding projects that must be started during the next 5-year plan, are taken into consideration so that the 5-year plans can be properly supplied with resources. It is particularly necessary that the needs for machines and equipment are clarified in good time so that there is enough time to produce them. In this connection the basic part of the machines and equipment required for building the projects must be produced by the CEMA member-countries so that imports from Western countries can be avoided as much as possible.

In order to realize these long-term programs, the organs of the council, and particularly the Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Planning, and also the Executive Committee must resolve in a businesslike manner and without delay, all the problems that have emerged, Grisha Filipov stated.

The work performed on coordinating plans and clarifying basic problems and tasks that must be jointly resolved, must be positively assessed. At the same time, we must also emphasize that during the next decisive stage of coordinating plans the work we have to do is bigger in scope and importance.

Grisha Filipov further pointed out that one of the essential problems to be resolved is to enhance cooperative efforts and realize a course of comprehensive intensification, and on this basis, accelerate the rate of economic development.

In our opinion, greater attention must be paid to the further development and deepening of multilateral specialization and production-sharing as a main direction of our cooperation. Much has been done in this area. However, there are considerable reserves for making fuller use of the possibilities and advantages that socialist economic integration offer us.

In our opinion, each one of the priority trends in industry as defined in the decisions of the economic conference, primarily in machinebuilding, electronics, and chemicals, is necessary to elaborate long-term programs for development, multilateral specialization, and production-sharing up to the year 2000. In the process of coordinating 5-year plans, the intergovernmental agreements have to be updated by assessing new demands, the possibilities for scientific-technological progress, and the specified needs of each country. This will allow the national economic structures to develop and improve without violating the basis of our established cooperation and integration. The implementation of this approach will accelerate the introduction of leading scientific-technological achievements in the priority production areas and will bring about an increase in the economic interest and responsibility of the countries specializing in this.

In concluding, the head of the Bulgarian delegation expressed the conviction that the decisions which the present council's session is expected to make, will contribute to further deepening and expanding the cooperation and economic integration among the socialist countries in accordance to the spirit and decisions of the economic summit conference.

FAR HOLDS MEETING TO DISCUSS ENERGY SAVINGS

FL071944 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The first FAR plenum on energy has begun at the FAR Ministry. Central Committee members Joel Domenech, president of the National Energy Commission, and Division General Rogelio Acevedo, FAR vice minister, attended the meeting. Also present were delegates from the armies, branches of the Armed Forces, military-industrial companies, military education centers, and other organizations. They will study the work being done in this important economic activity. The main report pointed out the work that can be done to increase savings of energy, fuel, and lubricants.

SOCIALIST JUSTICE MINISTERS' MEETING ANNOUNCED

FL082004 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] [Begin Escalona recording] We are trying to implement throughout the country a list of administrative violations, in order to transform an entire series of conduct which appears in the penal code as delinquent conduct or violations into matters subject to administrative fines, to help relieve court congestion. [end recording]

That was Minister of Justice Juan Escalona Reguera, Central Committee member, speaking. Escalona's talk with the press was to announce that the 8th justice ministers meeting from socialist countries would be held 20-23 November at the Palace of Conventions. Fifteen countries have already confirmed their attendance at the meeting, and nations such as Nicaragua, Kampuchea, Laos, Yemen, Angola, and Afghanistan have been invited to attend.

Three main topics will be discussed at the conference. First a report will be presented by each minister on the present state of their countries' legal policies. The second topic will be the role of rights in economic building, and the third and last topic will be on forming juridical cadres by the ministries of each of these countries. Minister Escalona concluded by saying that this was a very important meeting for Cuba, especially concerning discussion on the last two topics.

DOMINICA

CHARLES REJECTS MPBM CHARGES OF INTERFERENCE

FL072215 Bridgetown CANA in English 1447 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 7, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has brushed aside allegations by the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) in Grenada that she was interfering in the country's internal affairs by openly expressing her choice for government in St George's.

The left-wing MBPM in a cable sent to Miss Charles said that by supporting the moderate New National Party in the upcoming general elections, she was interfering in Grenada's internal affairs and was also opening the region to neo-colonialist domination by the United States. But Miss Charles said: As regards my preference...I have the right to have my own personal feelings about things. I have the right to say that my preference would be to the moderate party. She reiterated her view that should the centrists win the December 3 elections in Grenada -- the first since 1976 -- there is a better chance of having regular free and fair elections.

In saying so I am not meddling in (Grenada's) affairs. I am expressing my own point view. To say I am meddling is to give me far more importance in Grenada than I think I have.

The Dominican prime minister last year played an important role as chairperson of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to get United States and Caribbean forces to invade Grenada after a military regime took over in the aftermath of a bloody coup that claimed the life of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other members of his cabinet.

GRENADA

BRATHWAITE SAYS CITIZENS WANT ELECTIONS

FL072225 Bridgetwon CANA in English 1802 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 7, CANA -- Most Grenadians now seem to be against a postponement of general elections, according to head of the interim government, Nicholas Brathwaite. In an interview with CANA, Brathwaite said the political atmosphere had improved and the majority of people now seem to want elections.

Opinion polls conducted in the aftermath of political unrest and a U.S.-led invasion in October last year showed most Grenadians in favour of delaying an election until the situation had stabilised. The election, which returns Grenada to parliamentary democracy after a Marxist experiement, will be held on December 3.

The situation is picking up, Brathwaite said, with there being freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and in particular it is now easier for political parties to operate without attempting to cut each others' throats. He said he thought the interim government, set up in mid-November last year, had done a satisfactory job in taking the country to the point where the people would be given the opportunity to elect the government of their choice.

On security, Brathwaite remarked that the interim government has been doing everything possible to re-establish an efficient and competent police force to deal with the maintenance of law and order here. He said that by the end of the year the force should be around 400, which is double the number a year ago with the ultimate strength lying in the vicinity of 650.

Brathwaite said that his administration had made some strides in moving the economy forward from the grim outlook a year ago. Farmers are now much more relaxed in terms of the future although there is difficulty in finding markets for nutmeg and prices paid for exported bananas are still low, Brathwaite remarked. He told CANA that efforts are being made by the interim government to diversify the economy, largely an agriculture-based one.

With tourist arrivals expected to climb, the government is hoping that there will be an increase in local food production, Brathwaite said, adding: We do accept that for a long time we would have to depend on some imported foods.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES GRENADA ELECTIONS

FL051735 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 4 Nov 84

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 4, CANA -- St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, says he hopes Grenadians will use the forthcoming elections to show the world that they fully support the democratic method of attaining state power. "I think a clear signal needs to go out, not so much on the gounds of whether one is right or left, but moreso to persons who would (wish) to have their way by violent means... that the people of Grenada and the Caribbean are very strongly against that sort of thing." he told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) in an interview here.

Dr Simmonds said he also hoped Grenadians would participate fully in the December 3 poll so that whichever of the four parties is elected will have a clear mandate. "I think if this opportuntiy is not seized to give a strong and clear mandate in one direction, then we could be running into problems again in the future," he said.

The elections, facilitated by a year-old U.S.-led invasion which the St Kitts and Nevis leader supported, will return Grenada to democratic rule after the bloody self-destruction of a Marxist government which seized power in a 1979 coup. The invasion came after a hardline faction of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) seized power in a military coup, killing the prime minister, Maurice Bishop, three cabinet loyalists, and about 100 other people.

Dr Simmonds said he did not favour any particular party to form the new Grenada Government. His main interest is to see a victory for democracy, he said. He said the political disturbances in Grenada a year ago and the subsequent intervention by U.S. and Caribbean forces had hammered home to the people of the Caribbean that the region, like other parts of the world, is prone to political turmoil. As a result, Caribbean people today are more security conscious, he said. "I think people prior to (the Grenada events) were inclined to feel that whatever it was that was happening in the rest of the world couldn't happen here. I think the whole Grenada situation and operation has sensitised people in the Caribbean to the fact that we, like everybody else in the world, are vulnerable, he said.

Dr Simmonds was in Barbados yesterday to deliver the feature address at the graduation ceremony of the Cave Hill campus of the University of the West Indies (UWI).